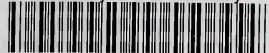


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SOCIAL STUDIES 10

M O D U L E 2 SOVEREIGNTY

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Social Studies 10

Module 2

SOVEREIGNTY



Social Studies 10
Student Module
Module 2
Sovereignty
Alberta Distance Learning Centre
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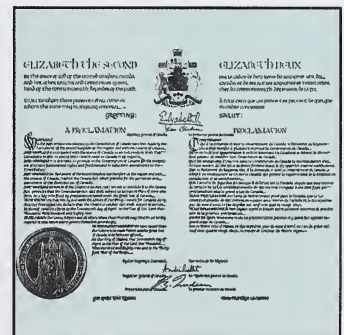
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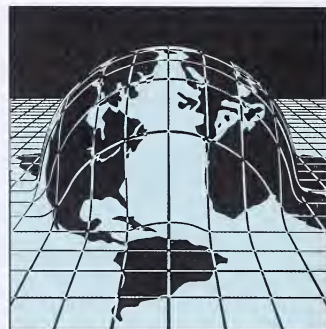
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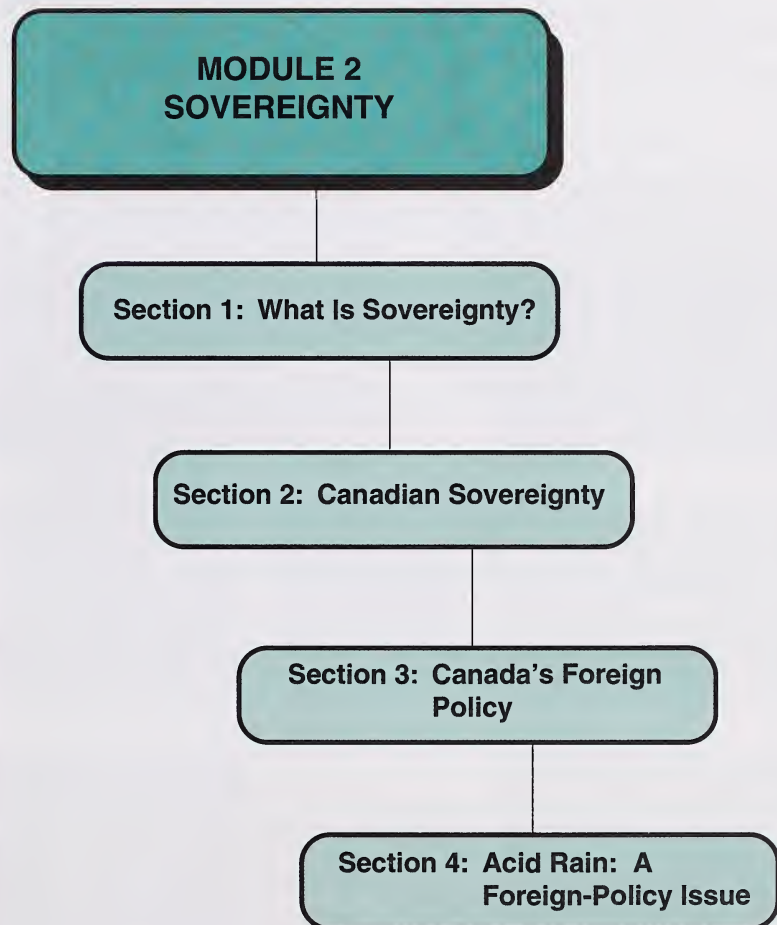
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APPENDIX

OVERVIEW

Have you ever thought about what it will be like when you are on your own? You will be making your own decisions about your life. As you grow up, you become more and more independent. In a way, countries go through a similar process of growing up. Canada was once dependent on France and later on Britain. Gradually, Canada became more and more independent until it became recognized by other nations in the world as an independent and sovereign nation. In this module you will trace some of the steps that led to Canada's emergence as a sovereign and independent nation.



Evaluation

Your mark in this module will be determined by your work in the Assignment Booklet. You must complete all assignments. In this module you are expected to complete assignments after Sections 2 and 3, as well as a final module assignment.

The assignment breakdown is as follows:

Section 2 Assignment	25%
Section 3 Assignment	35%
Final Module Assignment	40%
TOTAL	100%

Course Overview

Social Studies 10 contains six modules.



Module 1
Regionalism



Module 4
Politics and
Government



Module 2
Sovereignty



Module 5
Citizen
Participation



Module 3
Identity



Module 6
Rights and
Responsibilities

What Is Sovereignty?



People form a large variety of organizations by which to govern themselves. Some are local, such as cities and towns; others cover a greater area such as counties and rural municipalities. Larger in size yet are provinces or states. But none of these are independent. All are part of and are under the authority of the nation to which they belong. Canada is one country among more than 160 nations in the world. In this section you will gain an idea of what a nation is and what Canada's place is in relation to some of the other nations.

Nation-state: an independent country

Sovereignty: the supreme and independent political control of a country, involving the recognition of a country's borders and territories by other nations

Activity 1: Introduction to Canadian Sovereignty

Can you imagine anyone living today who is not a citizen of a country; that is, someone who does not come from somewhere? Is there any place in the world that does not form a part of some country? Search in an atlas for some remote island that is unclaimed territory. Can you find one? The answer to these questions is no. Today, countries form the basic unit of international organization. Another name for a country is a **nation-state**.

To understand what a nation-state is, two distinctions must be made.

- Nation refers to a country's ethnic characteristics (that is, people with a common heritage, language, and culture). There is a sense of identity among the people who make up a nation.
- A state has the following:
 - territory; it is located somewhere on the map; its dimensions are irrelevant – El Salvador is as much a state as Canada
 - a government capable of governing its people and establishing relations with other countries
 - a population which may vary in size from the Seychelles with less than 100 000 people to giants like China with 1 billion
 - some degree of **sovereignty**, the recognition of a country's borders and territories by other nations; there are varying degrees of sovereignty – some nations are more sovereign than others

Every country or nation-state in the world has sovereignty over its affairs. In other words, each country makes its own decisions on matters that affect it. Furthermore, each country struggles to maintain this control over its business. This is sovereignty.

1. What is the difference between a nation and a state?

2. What are the four characteristics of a state?

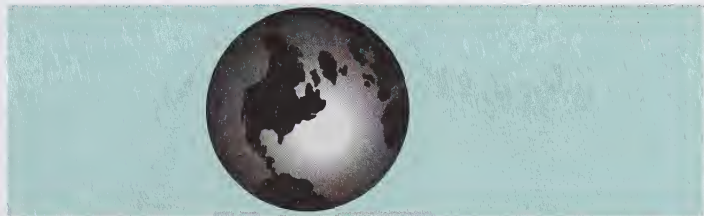
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

3. Indicate with an **X** which of the following statements concern issues of sovereignty.

- _____ a. Canada and the U.S. both claim control of some Arctic islands.
- _____ b. Canada puts the Goods and Services Tax into effect.
- _____ c. Fishermen from other countries fish in Canada's territorial waters.
- _____ d. Some Canadians fear being overwhelmed by the wealth and power of American influence.
- _____ e. Some people in Britain fear they will lose their British identity if they establish close ties with the European Community.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 1.

Activity 2: International Comparisons



How does Canada compare with other sovereign states in the world? For example, how does it rank in size, wealth, and population? What international groups does Canada belong to? The following table compares some of the major countries.

OAS: Organization of American States

GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and trade

GNP (Gross National Product): the dollar value of all goods and services produced each year by a country

International Comparison Chart

Country	Area 1000 km ²	Population millions	GNP per capita (US \$)	Type of Government	Membership In						
					Organization of American States (OAS)	GATT	NORAD	NATO	La Francophonie	Commonwealth	United Nations
U.S.A.	9 363	241.0	14 080	Democratic Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Russia	17 074	145.0	6 500	Democratic Republic	✓						✓
Japan	372	121.5	10 200	Constitutional Monarchy	✓	✓					✓
France	537	55.4	10 480	Democratic Republic	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Canada	9 976	25.6	12 280	Constitutional Monarchy	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Brazil	8 412	143.3	1 870	Democratic Republic	✓	✓					✓
Spain	505	38.8	4 770	Constitutional Monarchy	✓	✓		✓			✓
Australia	7 590	15.8	11 460	Constitutional Monarchy	✓	✓				✓	✓
Philippines	300	58.1	750	Democratic Republic	✓	✓					✓
Pakistan	804	102.0	249	Democratic Islamic Republic	✓	✓				✓	✓
Chad	1 269	5.2	146	Military Regime	✓	✓					✓

* Rank is out of 153 Nations

Use the preceding table to answer the following questions.

1. As a nation-state, how does Canada compare with other countries?

Canada's World Ranking

- Area _____
- Population _____
- GNP/Capita _____

2. Membership in international organizations allows other countries to determine a specific country's status as a nation-state.

- a. List the international organizations to which Canada belongs.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

- b. Does any other country on the chart belong to as many organizations as Canada?

3. How many other countries on the chart have governments like Canada? Name them.

You will learn more about these groups later in the module.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Activity 2.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulties understanding the concepts in the activities, it is recommended that you do the **Extra Help**. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts, it is recommended that you do the **Enrichment**.

Extra Help

Sovereignty is an essential feature of nationhood. Think about the nature of sovereignty as you answer these questions.

1. What is meant by a nation's sovereignty?

2. Put an **X** beside the activities which are characteristic of sovereignty.

- _____ A nation has the right to defend itself.
- _____ A nation may take steps to keep its culture intact.
- _____ Nations try to look after their economic interests.
- _____ Nations pass laws to govern their country.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Extra Help.

Enrichment

Do **either** Part A **or** Part B. Part A involves a video and Part B is a print alternative. If you have access to the video, *Canadian Sovereignty*, do Part A. If not, you may do Part B.



Part A

1. How did the Constitution Act of 1982 finish the road to complete sovereignty for Canada?

2. In each nation there are a number of means to preserve sovereignty, as described in the video. Match the method of preserving sovereignty (on the left) to its description in the right hand column. Place the best number in each blank.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| _____ a. Canadian currency | (1) enforces laws throughout Canada |
| _____ b. customs | (2) controls Canada's territorial sovereignty |
| _____ c. immigration | (3) Canada's own monetary system |
| _____ d. RCMP | (4) federal police force |
| _____ e. courts | (5) controls who may reside in Canada |

3. What are the three symbols of Canadian sovereignty discussed in the video?

- _____
- _____
- _____

4. Name three methods used by Canada to preserve its Arctic sovereignty.

- _____
- _____
- _____

5. In what ways is foreign ownership of industry in Canada a limitation on its sovereignty?



Part B

1. The first activity in this module looked at the question of what constituted a nation. Two factors that define a nation-state were given. Describe Canada in terms of the elements that define countries.

- _____

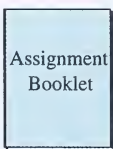
- _____

2. In your opinion, is Canada truly a sovereign nation? Give a reason for your opinion.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 1: Enrichment.

Conclusion

Canada, like all countries, has sovereignty, and works to keep control over matters which affect it. In the next section, you will learn how Canada gained sovereignty and what the nation does and has done to exercise it.



ASSIGNMENT

There is no assignment for this section.

Canadian Sovereignty



People like to make their own decisions, to be in control of their own lives. Young people generally look forward to the day they will be earning their own money and deciding their lifestyle. Do you want to be on your own?

The ability of a nation to control its own affairs is known as sovereignty and all nations want full sovereignty. How did Canada become a sovereign state? What has Canada done or accomplished with this sovereignty?

In this section you will trace the steps of the development of Canada's sovereignty and how Canada gained international recognition as a sovereign state.

Activity 1: Canada Gains Constitutional Sovereignty

A nation cannot be sovereign unless it is free to govern itself. As you learned in Module 1, Canada did not become a nation until the BNA Act of 1867. You read about Confederation as it affected Quebec; now you will look at it from a different angle: sovereignty.



NAC 2497 The first Parliament of Quebec (Lower Canada) in 1792

Prior to 1867, the colonies of British North America were not sovereign because they depended upon Britain for their government and defence. The colonies did have their own legislative assembly to concern itself with local affairs. Official permission, however, often had to be granted from Britain to allow legislation to take effect. With the coming of Confederation in 1867 this dependent relationship changed as the colonies united into a new country with its own constitution.

Many forces in the British North American colonies contributed to the desire to unite. In the Maritimes there were fears of an economic depression due to the cancellation of the **Reciprocity Treaty** with the United States. It was felt that the unification of the colonies of British North America would make up for the loss of the American market by opening up new markets for their products.

In Upper Canada (Ontario) and Lower Canada (Quebec) there was a deadlock in governing. The provinces were unable to break free of their distrust for each other. The English in Ontario demanded more powers in government, while the French in Quebec feared being overwhelmed by the English.

Reciprocity Treaty: basically a free-trade agreement between the United States and the British colonies (1854–1866)



The Fathers of Confederation

Confederation: the union of the colonies of British North America to form Canada
The first colonies to join Confederation in 1867 were Canada East (Qué.), Canada West (Ont.), N.S., and N.B.
The other provinces joined later: Man. in 1871, P.E.I. in 1873, Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905, and Newfoundland in 1949.

Remember, at that time Americans saw Canada only as British colonies and they weren't very fond of the British.

Those who favoured **Confederation** suggested a solution. They suggested a federal union which would give a legislature to each colony so each could control its local affairs. This pleased the French Canadians as they would be able to protect their culture. It also satisfied English Canadians because their province would be the most populous in the new nation.

Another problem faced by the colonies of British North America was the fear of the United States. The American Civil War had just ended. Britain had supported the southern states in the war, but the northern states were victorious. Many people were afraid that Americans would invade the British colonies in response. A union of the colonies would strengthen their ability to resist this American threat.

On July 1, 1867 the British North America Act (BNA Act) was passed. Canada became a unified nation. The BNA Act was to serve as Canada's Constitution.

After the passage of the BNA Act, Canada was still only partly sovereign. Britain controlled the Constitution and handled all of Canada's foreign relations and defence. Canada did, however, have almost complete control of its own internal affairs. It was a big first step.

1. List three reasons for Confederation in 1867.

- _____
- _____
- _____

2. A constitution is a set of rules about how a country should be run. Control of one's own constitution gives a country constitutional sovereignty. To what extent did Canada become a sovereign country in 1867?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.

The British North America Act



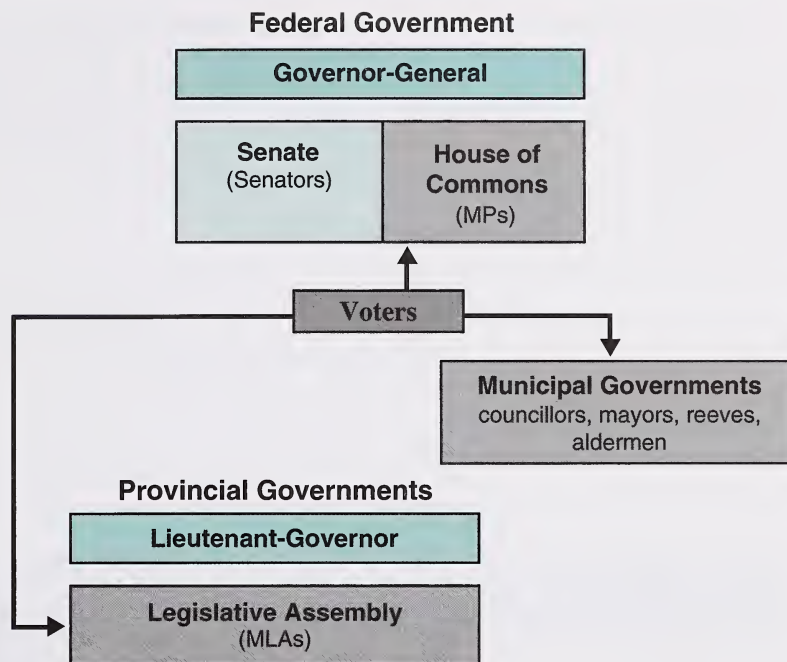
The BNA Act established Canada as a semi-sovereign state. In fact, after you read the following details, you will see that its articles are still the basis for power in Canada today.

The British North America Act was passed by the government of Britain. This Act, which became Canada's Constitution, created the country of the Dominion of Canada. Both of the colonies of Canada, as well as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, now became the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

The new nation adopted a **federal** system of government (see the following chart). This means that there were to be two levels of government. There would be a central government responsible for the whole nation. Ottawa was chosen as the capital. In addition, a provincial government would exist in each of the four provinces as well as any future provinces. Later on, the provinces created a third level of government – the municipal governments.

The following chart illustrates the three levels of government within the federal system. Within each level are different parts. Note the three parts of the central or federal government in the chart. These parts are the House of Commons, the Senate, and the Governor-General (who represents the Queen). A bill would have to be passed by all three parts before it could become law.

***Federal:** a government in which the powers are divided between one central government and several subordinate governments. Canada has a central government in Ottawa and ten provincial governments; federal is often used interchangeably as the name given to the central government.*



Federal Divisions

The federal government has the following three divisions:

- The House of Commons, because its representatives were elected by the people, was to be the most important part of the Parliament. The number of representatives a province would have was to be determined by population. Its members were known as members of Parliament or MPs.
- The Senate's members were to be known as senators and were to be appointed, not elected. Representation in the Senate was according to region. Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritimes (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) were to each have twenty-four senators. (When Prince Edward Island joined Canada, it shared the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick representation.) The intent was for each part of the country to be equally represented. The Senate's approval was needed before any bill passed by the House of Commons could become law.
- The Governor-General was the third part of Parliament. This person represented the British monarch. His or her role was mainly a symbolic one. It included signing bills passed by the House of Commons and Senate so that the bill could become law.

Representation by population means that if there are more people in an area, they get to elect more MPs.

The Fathers of Confederation wanted the federal government to be stronger than the provincial governments. To ensure this power, the federal government was given the right to disallow any provincial law that it felt was not in the best interest of the nation as a whole. Section 91 of the BNA Act listed the powers of the federal government. Such powers included the right to make laws on trade, defence, fisheries, taxation, and so on.

Provincial Powers

Provincial governments made up the second level of government in the new country. Their concern was making laws affecting the provinces. In each province the people elected representatives to a legislative assembly. These elected officials became known as MLAs (members of the legislative assembly).

Section 92 of the BNA Act gave the provinces the right to make laws involving property, civil rights, cities, mines, forests, and the sale of licences and alcohol. Section 93 gave each province the power to control its own education policies.



The Fathers of Confederation felt that the federal system of government was the best for a nation as large as Canada, which had the additional problems of differing language and cultures.

The federal government would be responsible for the entire nation, and the provincial governments would be concerned with matters of local concern. Such a system would theoretically be best for governing such a diverse nation.

3. How could a federal bill become law in Canada?

4. How were regional interests protected in Canada?

Remember from Section 1 how this later became a point of dispute?

5. In a short paragraph explain briefly how the BNA Act added to Canadian sovereignty.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.



Statute of Westminster

In 1931 the British Parliament passed the Statute of Westminster, which granted Canada control of its foreign affairs. This meant that Canada, as a member of the world family of nations, was free to sign treaties and interact with other nations in its own interests without first consulting Britain. With this development, constitutional sovereignty was almost complete.

The only remaining legal tie with the British Parliament was the right to change or amend the Constitution (since the BNA Act was an act of British Parliament). Consequently, if the Canadian government wished to introduce an amendment to change the Constitution, it had to ask Britain to do it for them.

Full Canadian sovereignty was not achievable at this time because agreement among Canadians for a way to amend the Constitution could not be found. Old French-English rivalries between Quebec and the other provinces, as well as the struggle for power between the central government and the provinces, stalled the search to find the means for amending the Constitution. Until that formula was found the BNA Act could not be patriated or brought home from Britain. Canada would remain the only independent country whose constitution was the act of another nation's parliament.

6. How was Canadian sovereignty extended in 1931?

7. What prevented the patriation of the BNA Act?

8. Do you think it is necessary for all provinces to agree to constitutional change? Explain your views fully.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.

Everything Old Is New Again

When Canada gained its new Constitution in April 1982, the old Constitution received what amounted to a facelift. The British North America (BNA) Act of 1867 was replaced, or more accurately, amended, enlarged and **patriated**, or brought home from Britain. While the BNA Act was renamed the Constitution Act 1982, it still provided the basic framework for the Canadian system of federalism. Added to the old Act's federal structure were new provisions including those

- ending the requirement of British approval for constitutional change
- strengthening provincial control over natural resources
- entrenching a **Charter of Rights and Freedoms**, including language rights
- establishing the principle of equalization or revenue-sharing among rich and poor provinces
- creating an amending formula to facilitate further constitutional changes in Canada, by Canadians

Under the old BNA Act, Canada had to ask the British Parliament to make any constitutional changes. Now, all power for law-making resides in

Canada's federal and provincial governments. The last legal tie to Britain has been cut, while, at the same time, Canadians still recognize the British monarch (Queen) as their sovereign.

The Constitution Act 1982 tries to clarify the BNA Act's rather confusing division of power in the field of natural resource ownership, management, and sales. Under the BNA Act provincial governments were given total control over resources (i.e., oil and gas), so long as they remained in the ground, or were stored in the province. Once they were put into pipelines, trucks, or tank cars to be sold outside the province, such resources came under federal jurisdiction.

The new Constitution amends the BNA Act by adding a new heading of provincial power, Section 92A. It reaffirms provincial ownership of resources and gives the provinces greater power over the production, export, and taxation of them. The provinces are now guaranteed a constitutional voice in national energy policy decisions.

Added to the old BNA Act is what former prime minister Pierre Trudeau liked to term the *people's package* – the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Charter consists of thirty-four brand new constitutional provisions that guarantee a list of basic rights and freedoms for all Canadians.¹

Patriate: to bring under the direct control of the people of a given region or nation

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms: an act of Parliament, passed in 1982, that lists the basic rights to which all Canadians are entitled

¹ R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd. for the excerpt from *Canada and the World* "Everything Old Is New Again" from the article "The Constitution Act – 1982" December 1984. Reprinted by permission of R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd.

9. What does it mean to patriate the Constitution?

10. How did Canada's new Constitution establish full Canadian constitutional sovereignty?

11. How has the new Constitution updated federal-provincial distribution of power?

12. a. What provincial power do you think was of particular interest to Albertans?

b. Why do you think many Albertans would approve of the new constitutional amendments in this area?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.

Problems with the New Constitution

Although many Canadians were happy in 1982 to have the new Constitution, others were definitely not. Quebec, as you learned in the previous module, was not happy. In order to get the provinces to accept the Constitution, a “notwithstanding” clause was added, which could overrule the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, a key part of the new Constitution.

In addition, provinces were given the right to opt out of changes to the Constitution. The Constitution can be amended (changed) if seven provinces, having at least 50% of Canada’s population, agree. However, if a province does not like the change it can opt out or simply not accept it.

Even with these considerations, only nine provinces agreed to accept the Constitution; Quebec has still not signed it. At the August 1992 First Ministers’ Conference, the ten premiers unanimously agreed to a Senate reform deal that would see the remaking of Canada’s parliamentary system. The compromises agreed to by the various premiers may bring Quebec closer to becoming an equal partner in Canada’s Constitution.

13. Explain the “notwithstanding” clause.

14. How can amendments be made to the Constitution in the future?

15. How does the opting-out formula resolve the conflicts between federal and provincial governments?

Critics say, “What’s the use of having rules if people only have to follow them if they feel like it?”

16. Before 1982 only Britain could change Canada's Constitution. Consequently amendments to the Constitution were not often proposed. Do you think the new Constitution has made it easier or more difficult for Canadians to govern themselves? Explain your answer in a short paragraph.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 1.

Activity 2: Canada Establishes Its Territory

Canada, over a period of more than one hundred years, eventually got sovereignty (or control) over its political decision-making. As you learned in Activity 1, however, it has not been easy. How did Canada get control of its vast territory?

Look at the following map. You can plainly see the outline of Canada's borders today. Within this area, including 320 kilometres out to sea, Canada is sovereign, or in control. But getting firm control, or sovereignty over this area has been a long and difficult task. Just saying that something is yours does not mean that other nations will respect that.

A sovereign state's boundaries establish it somewhere on the map and represent the limit of its government's jurisdiction. Established either by negotiation or wars with its neighbours, the boundaries are recognized and respected by other countries. In those places where territory is disputed, challenges to a country's claim to sovereign control occur.

Canadian Territorial Disputes



Occupying the northern half of North America, Canada's only continental neighbour is the United States. How the border was drawn with this powerful country is a revealing study in the development of Canadian territorial sovereignty.

1. The word "jurisdiction" means area of authority. How do a nation's boundaries define the jurisdiction of its government?

2. Imagine an island located in a river that serves as the boundary between two countries.
- a. Is it likely that both countries could have complete jurisdiction on the island? Explain.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- b. What possible confusion might there be if you lived on this island?
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- c. Name two ways that the countries could resolve the dispute over who has jurisdiction over the island.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
3. In your own words, explain the link between a government's jurisdiction and its sovereignty.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.

Land boundaries between the United States and Canada were set by treaties between the United States and Britain. Often, these boundaries were drawn through unsettled regions of which little was known, with the result that the lines were subject to later disputes. Usually, the final lines were not drawn until crises forced a settlement. Two examples of such crises are to be found on the Pacific coast.



The Pig War

In 1846, the boundary west of the Rocky Mountains was stated as following the forty-ninth parallel to the middle of straits separating Vancouver Island from the mainland. In these straits are many islands and, in 1857, a number of events led to a crisis over a group of three, the largest being San Juan. Both Vancouver Island and the Territory of Washington claimed the island and put customs officers on it.

An American settler killed a Hudson's Bay Company pig which had wandered into his garden (hence the name Pig War). United States General Harney

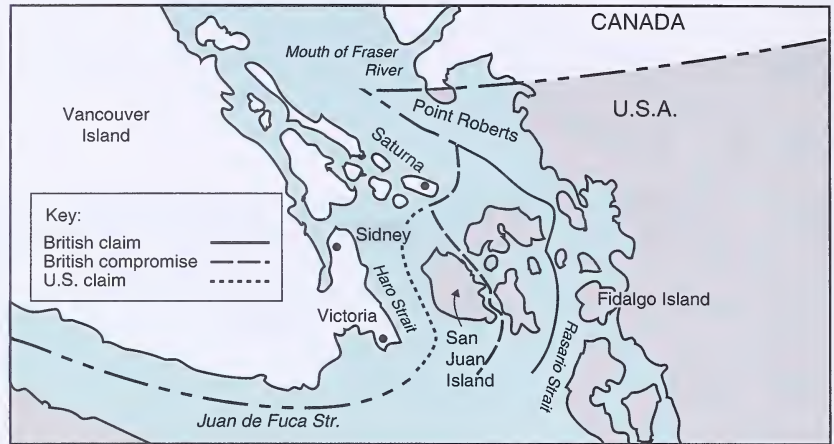
sent a small force to occupy the island. James Douglas, governor of Vancouver Island, called upon British naval vessels to expel the American troops.

At one time there were 775 British threatening to land against 60 determined Americans. Cooler heads prevented a clash which could have caused a British-American war. A compromise permitted each country to place a temporary force of 100 men on the island. Finally, **arbitration** by the German emperor awarded the islands to the United States in 1873 and the British withdrew.¹

Arbitration: settlement of dispute by a neutral third party

¹ R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd. for the excerpt from *Canada and the World* "The Pig War" from the article "Pig War to Fish War" September 1978. Reprinted by permission of R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd.

The Settlement of the San Juan Boundary Dispute



4. How would the 1846 decision to extend the border along the 49th parallel create difficulty for residents of Point Roberts. (Examine the preceding map.)

5. Why do you think the San Juan boundary dispute was submitted to the German Emperor for arbitration?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.

In the San Juan Island dispute, many Canadians felt ripped off. A few years later Canada and the U.S. were again arguing over where a boundary should be drawn. This was between Alaska and the Yukon. It was the gold rush of 1898 that brought attention to this area.

The Alaska Dispute



The Alaska Boundary Tribunal meeting in London, 1903

In 1867, the United States purchased Alaska from Russia. The boundary had been established earlier by the Russian-British agreement in 1825.

However, the wording of the agreement made it unclear exactly where the boundary lay.

During the gold rush a temporary agreement accepted Skagway, at the head of the inlet, as American. From this point miners crossed American territory until they reached a North West Mounted Police post which marked Canadian territory. However, a permanent definition of the boundary had to be found.

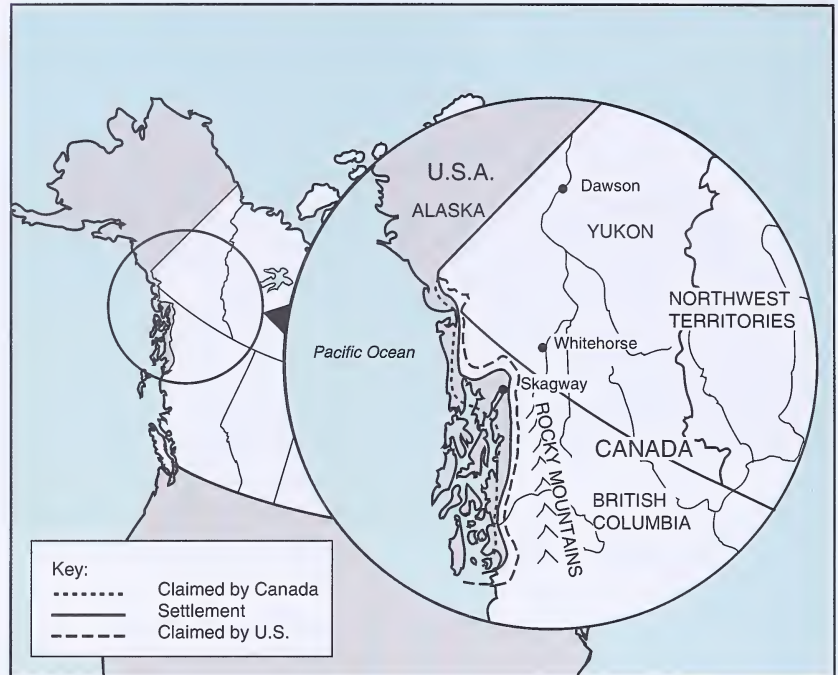
Britain and the United States agreed to put their question to three impartial judges from each side. President Theodore Roosevelt aggressively stated

that he expected a favourable award and appointed three men who were known to be biased. Britain appointed two members from Canada and one from Britain. Apparently, the latter was told not to endanger friendly relations with the U.S.A. The result was a line favouring the Americans. What annoyed Canadians the most was the unnatural, equal division of four small islands in Portland Channel, with two awarded to each country.

With this decision, the complete land boundary between the United States and Canada was finally established. However, as in the treaty of 1846 and the San Juan dispute, Canadians felt that once again Britain had sacrificed Canadian interests in order to improve British-American relations.¹

¹ R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd. for the excerpt from *Canada and the World* "The Alaska Dispute" September 1978. Reprinted by permission of R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd.

The Settlement of the Alaskan Boundary Dispute



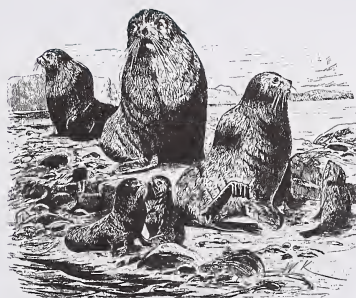
6. In a previous territorial dispute with the United States, Canada, in the Treaty of Washington (1871), ceded San Juan Island in the Strait of Georgia to the Americans. Canada's prime minister, John A. Macdonald, was a member of the British delegation. He once wrote in a letter home: "They seem to have only one thing on their minds, that is, to go home to England with a treaty in their pockets settling everything, no matter at what cost to Canada."

To what extent can the prime minister's disappointment with the British negotiators be reflected in the results of the San Juan (1871) and the Alaska boundary (1903) settlements?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.

Twice, then, Canadians felt that the U.S. got the better of them in disputes over boundaries. But what about issues involving the sea, and a very valuable product of the sea, fish?

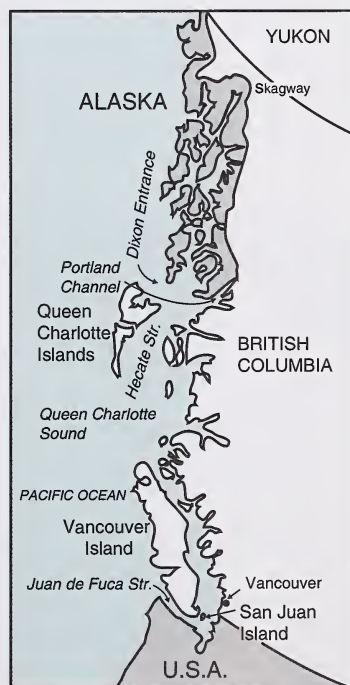
Of Seals and Salmon



Until recent years, territorial claims over the sea were accepted as 4.8 kilometres from shore. In open oceans, sea-hunters such as whalers and sealers ranged far afield. In 1879, the United States passed regulations designed to save the declining fur seal herds which returned annually to the American Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea to breed. In 1884, the Americans seized three Canadian sealers in the Bering Sea. Britain protested the seizures and after several years of arguments the problem was referred to an international committee of seven, in 1903. The committee stated that the United States had no rights beyond its 4.8-kilometre limit and that it should pay damages. Following recommendations made by the committee, Britain, the United States, Japan, and Russia signed a fur seal conservation treaty in 1911 which is the basis of regulations used today.

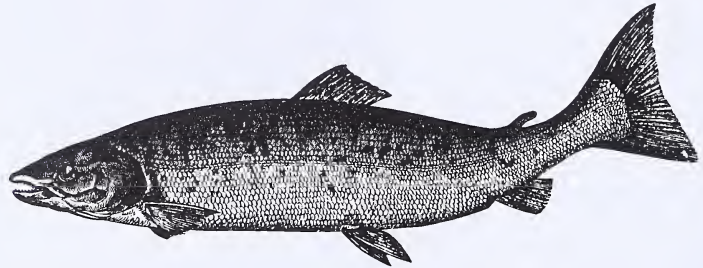
Salmon and halibut are the two major fish catches of the Pacific Coast. While fishing vessels were small and propelled by oars or sails, fishermen from Canada

and the United States regularly fished in each other's waters and the two countries cooperated to protect the stocks. In 1923, they signed the Halibut Fisheries Treaty protecting the halibut of northern British Columbia and Alaska. This agreement, which is still in effect, is significant because it was the first Canadian treaty signed without a British signature. It is an historical landmark for, from that time, Canada has been responsible for its own foreign negotiations.



Salmon are different from most fish in that they live in the ocean but return to the rivers to spawn. Most of them enter the Strait of Juan de Fuca heading towards Canadian and American rivers to their spawning grounds. It is during this migration that most of them are caught off the coasts by fishermen.

Since the 1920s, Canada and the United States have cooperated to protect this run from over-fishing. In 1976, the United States announced that one-half of the American catch was reserved for native Indian fishermen, a move which decreased the catch by American white fishermen.¹



7. a. What do you think John A. Macdonald's reaction to the Halibut Treaty might have been? (Refer to your answer in the previous activity.)

- b. What was the significance of this treaty to the development of Canadian sovereignty?

¹ R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd. for the excerpt from *Canada and the World* "Of Seals and Salmon" from the article "Pig War to Fish War" September 1978. Reprinted by permission of R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd.

- c. Why is a territorial claim on sea areas important?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.

The 320-Kilometre Limit

One of the most difficult problems facing nations deals with the water off their coasts. If British Columbia, for example, is under Canadian jurisdiction, what about the beaches of British Columbia? What about the water (or the fish) two kilometres from shore? For many years, most nations agreed to recognize the 4.8-kilometre limit; that is, the water and fish rights within 4.8 kilometres of a nation's land (or islands) belong to that nation.

Since World War II, however, fishing ships are able to take increasingly large numbers of fish, creating the fear of over-fishing. In 1964, Canada set a 14.4-kilometre limit, and in 1977, along with most nations of the world a 320-kilometre limit. Of course, if both Canada and the U.S. set 320-kilometre limits, in many areas they will overlap. This creates the need for new discussions of boundaries, areas of jurisdiction, and fishing rights.



Courtesy of Imperial Oil Limited

8. What are some reasons for the extension of Canadian sovereignty to a 320-kilometre offshore fishing zone?

9. What problems were created by the new 320-kilometre limit?

10. The preceding picture shows an oil drilling rig, built on a man-made island in the Beaufort Sea. How does this picture illustrate another motive for nations expanding their limits to 320 kilometres?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.

Now it's time to see how one of these border disputes has been settled. While you are reading the following material and looking at the map, try to think of ways to settle the argument.

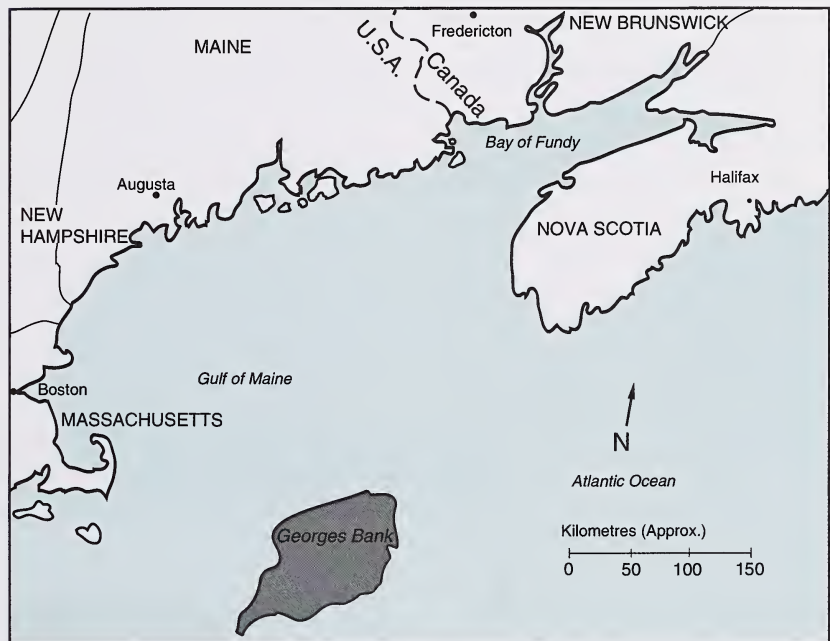
The Georges Bank Dispute

Georges Bank is a rich fishing zone located south of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. As the map indicates, however, it is as close to the American states of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts as it is to the two Canadian provinces. Therein lies the problem.

In 1977 both the governments of Canada and the United States claimed sovereignty to zones 320 kilometres offshore. This situation led to a reopening of the boundary dispute over Georges Bank. Using the 320-kilometre zone, each nation drew boundary lines which showed the area to be within its own territory.

To solve the dispute, both nations agreed to submit the dispute to the World Court at The Hague, Holland in October 1984. The Court ruled that the area should be divided between the disputed boundary zones.

The Georges Bank Dispute



11. On the map, *The Georges Bank Dispute*, draw lines from the New Brunswick/Maine border through Georges Bank that you think would represent the following areas:

- the Canadian claim
- the American claim
- the decision of the World Court

Use a different colour or a different pattern of line for each boundary.

12. What reasons would you give to support each claim?

a. the Canadian claim

b. the American claim

13. Can you think of reasons to support the final judgement of the World Court?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.



One of the major areas of concern for Canada today is in the Arctic. For years Canada has laid claim to the Arctic islands and the waterways around them. Now, that claim seems challenged by the U.S.

Sovereignty Challenge

The United States has never accepted Canada's claim to sovereignty over the Northwest Passage.

Note: Canada initially opposed giving permission for the voyage but gave consent when the U.S. was determined to go ahead with the voyage regardless.

Northwest Passage: a sea-route, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific via the Arctic, that was sought after by early North American explorers; today, any route for ships through the Arctic islands, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

*The voyage in 1968 was by the American icebreaker **Manhattan**.*

It's a tough old world, and to make a territorial claim stick usually takes more than words. Canada is finding that out in the Arctic where, in August 1984 the U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker *Polar Sea* sailed through our Northwest Passage without so much as a by-your-leave. Canada finally gave its consent to something that was going to happen with or without it.

In 1951, the International Court of Justice at The Hague, Holland, ruled that where coastlines are deeply indented with many offshore islands, a nation can draw straight lines across the bays and between the tips of islands to mark its own internal territory. The system, which applied exactly to Canada's **Northwest Passage**, was also adopted by the Law of the Sea Conference in a 1982 convention.

There are two flaws for Canada in this bit of map drawing. First, we would have to back up our legal rights by setting up sea-and-land-based services to establish actual control. We have not done so. Second, the United States has never accepted the International Court's ruling nor has it signed the Law of the Sea convention. While it acknowledges Canada's sovereignty over the Arctic islands, the U.S. has claimed the Northwest Passage is simply an international waterway like the Straits of Gibraltar.

Both countries have important reasons for the positions they take. Apart

from the defence of its northern frontier, Canada has concerns about pollution. The Arctic environment is far more fragile than that of warmer regions. An oil spill or other contaminant could damage Arctic marine life for decades, perhaps wipe it out forever. That would be a disaster for the Inuit, Metis, and Indians in our North who fish and hunt to live.

Our worries about pollution go back to the 1968 voyage through the Passage of another U.S. vessel. In 1970, the federal government passed the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act which laid down tough anti-pollution rules for ships sailing in the Arctic. If we could enforce such guidelines, we would have some control over the Northwest Passage, but the U.S. has never accepted our pollution prevention law.

American reasons for claiming the Passage as an international waterway are both military and economic.

They suspect the presence of Soviet nuclear submarines under the Arctic ice. For them, U.S. defence in the North starts at Canada's Arctic frontier.

Alaskan oil and gas and possible future energy discoveries, are the economic reasons for the U.S. claim. Moving oil and gas through the Passage might be quicker and cheaper than taking alternate routes. Sailing through the Northwest Passage could shave three to four weeks' travel time off the Panama Canal route.¹

¹ R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd. for the excerpt from *Canada and the World* "Sovereignty Challenge" from the article "Northwest Passage" October 1985. Reprinted by permission of R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd.

Foreign Icebreaker Routes Through the Northwest Passage



14. List two major reasons for Canadian claims to sovereignty in the Arctic.

- _____
- _____

15. List two major reasons for the American claim that the Northwest Passage is an international waterway.

- _____
- _____

16. Referring to an atlas, compare the locations of the Strait of Gibraltar and the Northwest Passage (Viscount Melville Sound to Lancaster Sound).

- a. What location features support the American claim that the Northwest Passage is an international waterway?

- b. What location features support the Canadian claim to sovereignty?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 2.

Activity 3: Canada Gains International Recognition

On November 11th of each year Canadians observe Remembrance Day. Recognition is given to the more than 100 000 Canadian lives that have been lost in war since 1900. Wearing poppies and observing two minutes of silence are two of the ways in which Canadians show respect for the war dead.

Since 1900 Canadians have fought battles on behalf of the British Empire, the United Nations, and Canada, as well as for the cause of freedom in two world wars. Canadian war efforts have been marked by heroism and by efforts beyond what should be expected from a country so small in population.

Today Canada still possesses armed forces, although the military takes less manpower and financial resources than formerly. Even in the nuclear age Canada has found it necessary to maintain its armed forces.

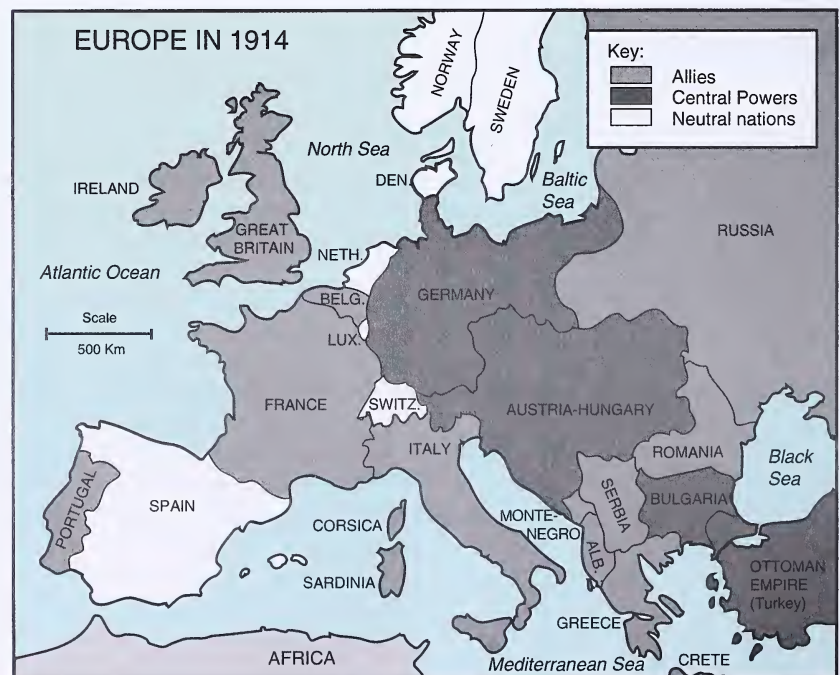
War and national defence have been controversial issues during Canada's years of nationhood. Canada's involvement in armed conflicts has affected the lives and attitudes of Canadians. Canada's important contributions have been recognized by its allies and the world. Consequently this has made Canada and Canadians feel important in the world.

World War I

Although Canadian soldiers fought in the Boer War in South Africa in the early years of the twentieth century, World War I, 1914–1918 was Canada's first major involvement in a war that affected the whole nation. World War I began in Europe. Tensions between the major European powers began in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Germany began to compete with Britain in terms of becoming a dominant economic and naval power. This competition spilled over into the competition for colonies in Africa.

Causes of World War I

There were other disputes between various European nations in regard to boundaries. In addition many nationalist groups clamoured for their freedom from empires such as Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire. By 1914 Europe was basically divided into two armed camps.



Alliances – 1914

Triple Entente	Triple Alliance
Britain France Russia	Germany Austria-Hungary Italy

By 1914 the tension was so high between these two armed camps that the smallest incident was likely to lead to a full-scale blowup. This incident did happen. In June of 1914 the heir to the Austrian throne was assassinated. The assassin was a Bosnian nationalist who supported freedom for the Slavic peoples from Austria-Hungary in a new enlarged Serbia.

Austria-Hungary threatened Serbia; Russia, in turn, promised to protect Serbia. The European powers began to mobilize their troops. Soon the conflicting system of alliances involved all the European powers in the conflict. When Germany invaded Belgium to get to France, Britain declared war on Germany since the British had promised to defend Belgium from any aggression. World War I had begun.

Canada Automatically at War

When Britain declared war, Canada was automatically at war also, because Canada was a member of the British Empire and not yet a sovereign nation. As a result the Canadian Parliament was not even consulted about the war.

The Canadian government did, however, have the power to decide to what extent Canada should participate in the war. Since most Canadians at the time felt loyalty to Britain, it was decided that soldiers and economic aid would be sent. Some Canadians, however, spoke out against the war. These people felt that the war did not concern Canada, and it should not become involved in a European entanglement.

1. Why did Canada itself not declare war in 1914? Explain.

2. Nationalism is defined as feelings for your country. How do you think Canada's involvement in World War I affected Canadian nationalism?

3. Do you think nationalism contributes to a greater or lesser desire for sovereignty?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 3.

Canada's Role in the War

World War I had tremendous impact on Canada. Over 60 000 Canadians died while serving in the war. In addition, 178 000 were wounded. It seemed that almost everyone knew a family who had lost someone or had seen a wounded soldier return to Canada.

Canadian soldiers fought bravely in the war and were an important factor in many battles. The important role played in the war helped to develop Canada's national pride. People in Canada began to think of themselves as Canadians instead of as British subjects. In return, the world began to view Canada as a nation in its own right and not merely as a part of Britain. World War I was an important episode in the development of Canadian sovereignty.



NAC 648 Canadian soldiers go "over the top."

Most Canadians favoured a vigorous war effort on behalf of Britain. At the beginning of the war Canada had an army of only 3 000 men. Within weeks Parliament had authorized \$50 000 000 as a war budget. By October 1914, 33 000 Canadians had volunteered for service. By February 1915 this first group of volunteers saw action in France. By the end of 1915 more than 200 000 soldiers had enlisted. All together, more than 600 000 Canadians served in the armed forces and 425 000 went overseas.

Much of World War I was fought in trenches. Ypres, a Belgian town, was the site of a battle where Canadians first distinguished themselves. Many Canadians there died from poisonous chlorine gas, yet the Canadian lines held and the German advance was halted.

By January 1916 the Canadian divisions were formed into the Canadian Corps. Under the command of the British General, Lord Byng, the Canadians gained additional world recognition in the Battle of the Somme. This battle resulted in over 50 000 Canadian casualties.

In the spring of 1917 Canadians distinguished themselves at Vimy Ridge. There Canadian soldiers succeeded in taking an important German position, but suffered thousands of casualties in doing so. In recognition of the Canadian sacrifices, the Canadian Corps was placed under the command of a Canadian, Sir Arthur Currie. Previously the Canadians had fought only under a British commander.



NAC



Wilfred May was a WWI flying ace.

Many Canadians also served in the British Navy and the British Royal Flying Corps. Billy Bishop, a Canadian in the Royal Flying Corps, was an outstanding pilot. He is credited with destroying 72 enemy planes. Other Canadian aces – pilots who shot down at least five enemy planes – included Wilfred May, Billy Barker, Roy Brown, and Alan McLeod. You may wish to do some research on these Canadian heroes.



NAC Billy Bishop, WWI flying ace, poses.

On the Home Front

In Canada, the war contributed to considerable growth in the economy. Many new factories were built and other factories switched from peacetime to wartime production.



The Boy Scouts collected paper to help the war effort.

Agricultural production increased due to the need to replace the decreased productivity of European farms. Look at the effects as summarized in the following chart:

Canada's Economy Due to World War I

- over 1000 new factories
- 350 000 people working in war factories in 1918
- \$60 million worth of shells produced
- \$1 billion-value of total war production
- 300% increase in cheese exports
- 535% increase in pork exports
- 6755% increase in beef exports
- 2183% increase in wheat exports



The war was very expensive for Canada. Before the war the yearly federal budget was about \$130 million. The war changed this greatly. The total cost of the war to Canada was about \$3 billion! For each of the four war years the Canadian government spent about six times what it usually spent in a year. The result was a substantial war debt.

Canadians helped to pay for the war debt by purchasing war bonds. But this was not sufficient. To pay for the war, income tax was introduced as a temporary measure!

*Over 2800 Canadian nurses
were casualties of World War I.*

The Role of Women

The war had profound effects on the role of women. Because so many men were involved in the armed forces, women were recruited for jobs in home industries. They drove streetcars, worked in factories, and many served overseas as nurses. The important role women served during the war was the driving force for women to achieve the right to vote in the years following the war.



NAC Canadian women worked in munitions factories.

Effects on Canada

Canada's important role in the war greatly increased Canada's recognition in the world. Before the war Canada was viewed as a part of the British Empire. Following the war the world began to recognize Canada as a nation in its own right. As an example of this recognition, Canada took part in the Paris Peace Conference following the war and signed the post war treaties along with the other allied nations. This was a significant step in the securing of sovereignty for Canada.

Canada's 1918 population	8 000 000
Size of army in 1918	600 000
Number of deaths	60 000
Number of wounded	178 000

4. In what ways did Canadians contribute to the war effort?

5. For a country of eight million people, how would you evaluate Canada's contribution?

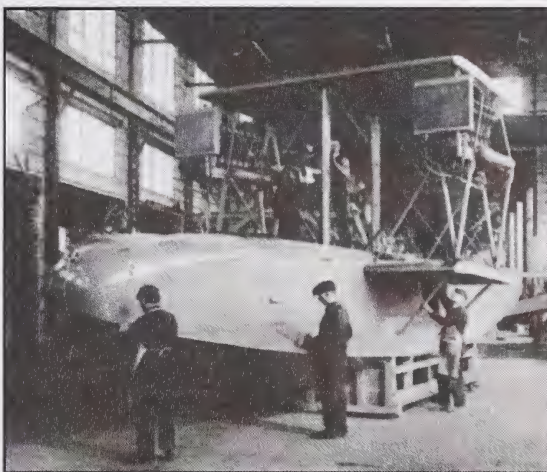
6. What does the following opinion say about Canada's growth as a nation in World War I?

I've always thought that the Canadian nation was, in fact, born on the battlefields of Europe. I'm sure that that's true, that the fierce pride developed in the Canadians in their own identity, in their own nationhood, was a very real thing; and it survived over into the peace. Whenever they give the Canadians a chance to show their identity or to be proud of their identity, they are; and they always rise to the occasion.

7. Fill in the following chart, showing some of the positive and negative effects of the war on Canada.

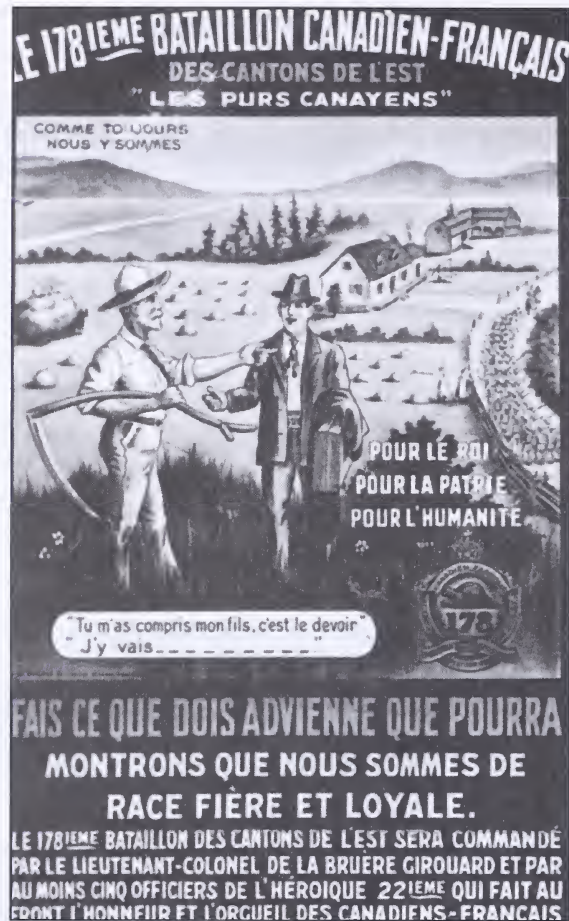
Positive Results	Negative Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• __________	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• __________
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• __________	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• __________
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• __________	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• __________
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• __________	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• __________

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 3.



NAC 25199

Canadian factories produced a British-design flying boat during the war. How would industries like this have affected the Canadian economy?



This is a World War I recruiting poster for French-Canadians, appealing to their sense of duty. Why do you think so few French-Canadian farmers volunteered to fight in the war?

The Conscription Issue

As has been mentioned, casualties in the battles of World War I were very high. Soon there were not enough volunteers to replace the casualties. The federal government decided that **conscription** would be needed.

Many Canadians strongly opposed conscription.

- French-speaking Canadians were generally opposed. Even though France was in the war against Germany, francophone Canadians felt no loyalty toward France. This was in sharp contrast to the anglophone Canadians' feelings of loyalty to Britain.

Conscription: the compulsory enlistment of citizens into military service

Conscientious objector: a person who refuses military service on the grounds of religious or moral opposition to war

- Others, besides francophones, opposed conscription. Farmers generally opposed it because their sons were needed on the farms to ensure a successful harvest, vital to the war effort. Many of these farmers came from families that had been in Canada for generations. They wanted no part of European troubles.
- Others did not fight because of their religious beliefs. It was legal to avoid serving in the military because of one’s beliefs. Such people who avoided military service in this way were known as **conscientious objectors**.

The conscription issue was a very emotional topic for most Canadians. The bitter feelings caused by the conscription issue would take many years to subside.

8. a. What arguments did many French-Canadians have against conscription?
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- b. What was the reaction of many anglophone Canadians?
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 3.

Activity 4: Canada and World War II (1939–1945)

World War I left much of Europe devastated. National leaders hoped to prevent another catastrophe of such proportions. It was with this goal in mind that the League of Nations was created. However, this effort failed to prevent war.

Canada was given membership in the League of Nations in recognition of its war effort and newly found stature in the world. Even though it was a member of this new world organization, Canada was not interested in playing a very big role. The conscription issue of World War I had opened wounds which convinced many Canadians to remain aloof regarding European affairs. Secondly, the Great Depression caused severe economic difficulties for Canada and the economy was the dominant preoccupation of most Canadians. Events in Europe, however, would soon lead Canada back to war. The following material will focus on Canada's role in World War II.

World War II Starts



Hitler marches past his storm troopers.

Remember, after World War I, the blame for the whole war was placed on Germany. This only led to further resentments.

World War II officially began in September of 1939 with the Nazi German invasion of Poland. Many significant events had been leading up to this direct cause.

Adolf Hitler, leader of the Nazi party, gained power in Germany in 1933. At that time Germany and the rest of the world were suffering an economic depression. Hitler and many Germans blamed Germany's problems on the Treaty of Versailles which Germany was forced to sign at the conclusion of World War I. The treaty had reduced Germany's territory, power, and prestige. Particularly galling was the war guilt clause which blamed Germany for starting World War I. Once in power, the Nazis began to rebuild the military and to threaten Germany's neighbours.

Hitler was not satisfied with regaining territory lost in World War I. He wanted to increase Germany's power dramatically. By 1938 Germany had taken part of Czechoslovakia and then invaded Austria. In March 1939 the rest of Czechoslovakia was seized.

At first many people felt that Hitler's demands were reasonable. Later world leaders were willing to give him what he wanted because they feared war. This was known as the appeasement policy. It soon was obvious that Hitler could not be appeased, however. When Hitler invaded Poland in September of 1939, World War II began.

Canada Enters the War



(Left to right) Canadian PM Mackenzie King, U.S. President Roosevelt, and British PM Winston Churchill discuss the war effort.

When Britain declared war on Germany in 1939 following the invasion of Poland, Canada was not automatically at war as was the case in 1914 because the 1931 Statute of Westminster made Canada and the other Commonwealth Dominions independent of the British government. As a symbol of its independence, Canada did not declare war on Germany until a week following the British declaration.

Initially Canada only sent a few soldiers, food, and manufactured goods to the war effort. Conscription was not to be used because the issue had divided the country in World War I.

After the fall of France in 1940, it appeared that the Nazis would soon threaten Britain and the rest of the world. Then in December of 1941, Japan entered the war on the side of the **axis** powers (Germany and Italy). The increased urgency encouraged Canada to enlarge its war efforts. The number of volunteers entering the war greatly increased. Some went to defend Britain and freedom. Others went because they needed work following the Depression.

By 1944, however, the number of volunteers began to dwindle. Again conscription was used because the number of volunteers did not prove to be sufficient. This time the conscription issue did not divide the country because the urgency for increased manpower seemed greater and Louis St. Laurent, an influential Quebec member of the federal government, helped to soothe the feelings of the French-Canadians.

Axis: the alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II



NAC 122765 Canadians land at Normandy on D-Day, June 6, 1944.

On The Home Front

Hundreds of thousands of Canadians served overseas during the war. Canadians at home were also involved in the war effort. They sent food and war materials to Europe. Such contributions led to rationing at home. For instance, Canadians faced controls on how much food they could buy as well as gasoline and other items. This rationing lasted throughout the war.



Rationing of foods such as meat, butter, sugar, coffee, and tea began in 1942. How would such rationing affect life on the home front?

At night, in Canadian cities, blackouts were common, even though there was little chance of a German air attack. On both coasts, however, there was a genuine concern about enemy submarine action. Ships were sunk near Halifax and Quebec City. But most Canadians at home felt little concern for their safety. Radio broadcasts, newspaper accounts, and rationing were their main associations with the war.

Industry greatly benefitted from the war. New factories making war equipment boomed, and there was full employment after a decade of high levels of unemployment during the Depression. World War II was the beginning of a long period of high economic growth for Canada.

The following chart summarizes Canada's World War II contributions. Study the chart and answer the questions that follow.

World War II – A Summary of Canada's Contributions

During World War II the Canadian government spent in excess of \$12 million a day on war materials. Most of this contribution went to Britain, although some was sent to other allied nations.

Canada's Military Production

- 14 000 planes
- 700 000 trucks
- 50 000 armored vehicles
- 1 500 000 machine-guns
- 100 000 artillery guns
- 900 ships



The Armed Forces

- the Navy 373 ships
90 000 men and women
- the Air Force 94 overseas squadrons
250 000 men and women
- the Army over 5 divisions
730 000 men and women
- Total In excess of 1 000 000 people
served in the armed forces.
- Casualties 41 700 dead or missing



Economic Figures

- \$10 billion war goods produced
- \$20 billion cost of the war to Canada
- \$1.5 billion government investment in factories
- 40% increase in agricultural production



1. In a short paragraph discuss the similarities between Canada's World War I and World War II contributions. (Canada's population in 1945 was 11 000 000.)

[illegible]

2. What was the difference between Canada's declaration of war in 1914 and its declaration of war in 1939? How does this difference illustrate a growth in sovereignty?

3. The following charts compare Canada's losses and gains in the two wars. Study the two charts and complete the activity.

Canada in World War I	
Losses	Gains
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 000 Canadian deaths • 178 000 Canadians wounded • federal government spent \$3 billion plus during the war • war debt – \$150 million yearly until World War II • Many Canadians made huge profits. • Prices of food and other goods accelerated rapidly. • Bad feelings between French and English Canadians were caused by the conscription crisis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more than 1000 new factories • increased agricultural production and increase in farm income • world recognition – Canada became recognized by the world as an independent nation; ties with Britain were loosened • increased pride in being Canadian as a result of important wartime contributions • Women made important contributions leading eventually to increased political power.

Canada in World War II	
Losses	Gains
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 41 700 Canadian deaths • many Canadians wounded • The war cost Canada \$12 million per day! (total cost \$20 billion) • The conscription issue again caused bad feelings (but not to the extent of World War I). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • further recognition as a sovereign nation • Industrial growth caused our nation to prosper. • freedom protected as the axis powers were defeated • The role of women expanded.

Were the gains worth the losses?

In a short paragraph discuss to what extent Canada's wartime participation advanced the development of Canadian sovereignty.

[illegible]

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 4.

Activity 5: Canada Since World War II

Canadians fought and died in two world wars. The nation of Canada gained international attention and recognition because of this involvement. Read the following article on Canada's role after World War II.

Canada Is Recognized as a Middle Power



WESTFILE INC.

Since the end of World War II, Canadian foreign policy has been dominated by the middle power concept. What does this term mean? It involves two distinct elements, particularly as it applies to Canada.

First, there is the idea of size and influence; this involves economic power, resources, and the extent to which a country's opinions are listened to and acted upon. A middle power is not a great power, but it is not powerless either. Second, there is the idea of being in the middle, a mediator, acting as a bridge between disputing countries, and of being trusted by both sides. In both these senses, a post-war Canada saw itself as a middle power and acted on this to create its current image.

Between 1945 and 1960, Canada developed its middle-power status from a position of strength. Emerging almost undamaged from the war, and while the war-ravaged nations were slowly rebuilding, Canada became a significant country on the international scene. Our relationships with three important international organizations show how our middle power concepts were put into effect during this period.

The United Nations

Canada played a major role in the creation of the UN in 1945. Also, we were probably the single most important nation involved in setting up the UN's peacekeeping role, starting with the Suez Crisis of 1956. A combined British-French-Israeli intervention in Egypt threatened the stability of international relations. Canada helped to establish, and contributed heavily to, the first UN peacekeeping force. Since then Canada has continued to play a major role in the UN peacekeeping operations.

NATO

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established in 1949. Canada had visions of NATO serving to bring the Atlantic nations of Western Europe and North America together into a kind of mini-UN. However, its main purpose has been to counterbalance the Soviet military threat in Europe. Starting in 1951, Canada sent military forces to Europe under the NATO agreements.

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization; an alliance formed in 1949 by nations of Western Europe, Canada, and the U.S. to help defend each other against the threat of a Soviet attack

Commonwealth: the association of forty-eight nations that were once a part of the British Empire and are now independent

NATO now seems to be taking on the role of peacekeeper in local wars, a role that suits Canada very well.

The Commonwealth

By the early 1950s, the former British Empire had been transformed into a free association of sovereign states. As the senior dominion, and a nation of some wealth and

power, Canada had a strong influence on the Commonwealth. We used this influence to advance our role as a bridge between developed and developing nations. In the 1950s, Canada channelled much of its development aid through this organization. Thus, by 1960, Canada had established its middle-power image, primarily on the basis of its involvement with these three organizations.¹

1. Why is Canada described as a middle power?

2. Give two examples of Canada playing its role as a middle power in world affairs after World War II.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Activity 5.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulties understanding the concepts in the activities, it is recommended that you do the **Extra Help**. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts, it is recommended that you do the **Enrichment**.

¹ R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd. for the excerpt from *Canada and the World* "Canada Is Recognized as a Middle Power" 1980. Reprinted by permission of R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd.

Extra Help

1. Arrange the following events in chronological order (the order in which they occurred) by numbering them from 1 (earliest) to 6 (most recent).
 - _____ a. Statute of Westminster gives Canada complete independence.
 - _____ b. BNA Act creates the Dominion of Canada.
 - _____ c. Canada joins NATO.
 - _____ d. Hitler invades Poland.
 - _____ e. Canadians capture Vimy Ridge.
 - _____ f. Canada declares 320-kilometre fishing limit.

2. The following cartoon illustrates causes of Confederation. Study the cartoon and answer the questions that follow.

Confederation



- a. Who is represented by the figures of
- Britannia? _____
 - Uncle Sam? _____
 - Upper Canada? _____
 - Lower Canada? _____
- b. The Fenians were anti-British Irishmen who terrorized the inhabitants of the British colonies by launching border raids from points in the United States. How could these terrorists be considered a cause of Confederation?
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- c. What three additional reasons for Confederation are suggested by the cartoon?
- _____
 - _____
 - _____

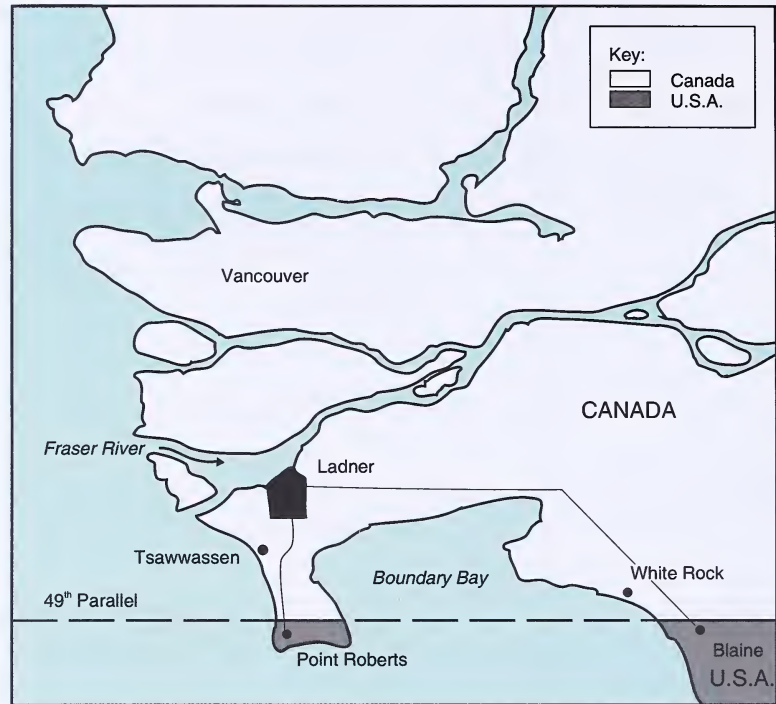
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Extra Help.

Point Roberts

A geographical fluke, Point Roberts, U.S.A., dangles below the 49th parallel at the southern tip of the British Columbia peninsula cut off from the rest of the U.S. mainland.

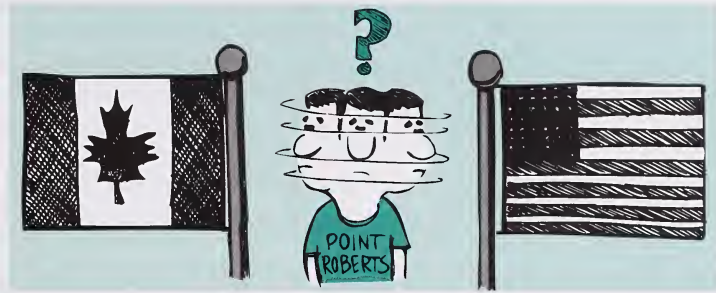
Logically the eight square kilometres of forest and beach should belong to Canada, but Americans have refused in the past to give up this awkwardly located piece of property. For the 500 inhabitants of the peninsula, the border has created some inconveniences and interesting problems related to sovereignty issues for Canada and the United States.

Study the following map.



Since Point Roberts is too small to have its own school, children must go elsewhere for their education. Parents have two choices for schooling.

Canadian Alternative	American Alternative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • school in Ladner 8 kilometres away (20 minutes one way) • 2 customs checks per day • all courses reflect Canadian content (e.g., history, geography) • no school taxes paid to British Columbia • student visa required • tuition fees required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • school in Blaine 51 kilometres away (2 hours one way) • 4 customs checks per day • all courses reflect American content (e.g., history, geography) • school taxes paid to Washington state • no tuition fees



Refer to the preceding map and chart to answer the following questions.

3. Parents in Point Roberts decide to send their children to school in Ladner. What arguments might an American government official have against this decision?

4. Why would parents in Point Roberts not want their children taught in Canadian schools?

5. Most children from Point Roberts are bussed to school every day.

- a. Why do they have to go through customs four times a day?

- b. What is the purpose of border customs checks?

- c. How do customs offices promote national sovereignty?

6. A government ferry service to Blaine has been proposed by some Point Roberts residents, and this would mean a 40 percent increase in property taxes. Over half the property owners, however, are Canadians who have bought vacation homes in the area.

- a. Why do you think that Canadian and American property owners are likely to disagree over this proposal?

- b. In a sentence or two identify what sovereignty question is at issue in the Point Roberts example.

- c. If 90 percent of the property became Canadian-owned, would this be sufficient for Canada to assume sovereignty over Point Roberts? Explain.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Extra Help.

Enrichment

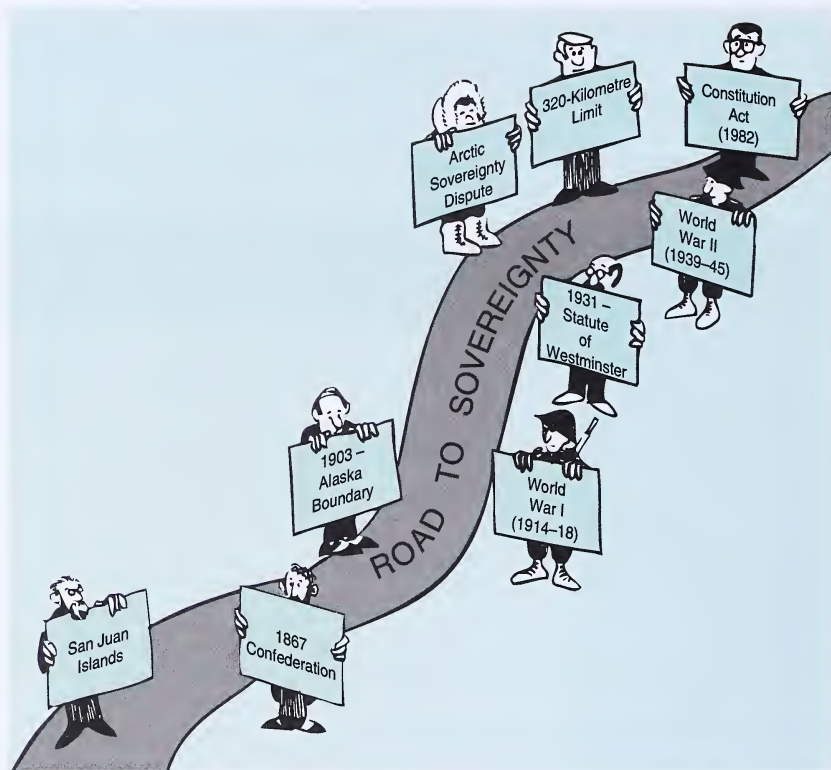
The following activity will help extend your knowledge about Canadian sovereignty. Fill in the following chart, dealing with some past and present Canadian-American sovereignty disputes. The first one has been done for you.

Canada-U.S.A. Sovereignty Disputes

Dispute	General Area of Dispute	Issue in Dispute	How It Was Settled	Canadian Reaction
San Juan Boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• West Coast island between Vancouver Island and the Mainland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ownership of San Juan Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• arbitration by German Emperor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• felt they had been cheated
Alaska Boundary Dispute				
Salmon Fishing on the West Coast				
Georges Bank Dispute				
Arctic Sovereignty				

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 2: Enrichment.

Conclusion



This section has taken you through some of the steps along the way to achieving Canadian sovereignty. These steps included constitutional means, negotiations over territory and fishing disputes, and involvement in world military clashes.

The next section will build on these steps by having you learn about more of Canada's foreign policy.

Assignment
Booklet

ASSIGNMENT

Turn to your Assignment Booklet and do the assignment for this section.

Canada's Foreign Policy



Many things are happening in the world today; many of these events affect Canada either directly or indirectly. How should Canada respond to events in the world around it?

In this section, you will see how a sovereign Canada has played and continues to play a role on the world stage.

Activity 1: Foreign Policy – Getting Along in the Global Village

Modern times have been called the age of interdependence. It has become common to hear that the world is getting smaller, that the technological revolution has brought people together. People live in a global community, in a shrinking world. Your daily lives have more effect on the lives of people in other countries. The decisions made by the Canadian government may have an unintended impact on people of other nations.

Every nation is mainly concerned with managing affairs within its borders. However, all countries have neighbours and must interact with the rest of the world. Nations, therefore, develop policies for relating to other countries and these are part of a nation's **foreign policy**. Canada, as with most modern nations, has a government department concerned with foreign policy.

The objectives of a country's foreign policy depends upon national goals. All nations are concerned with self-preservation so policy directed toward peace and security is standard. Material wealth is extremely important today and countries seek international arrangements to increase economic activity. Nations want the national freedom to promote their own goals and to control their own affairs. This is the goal of sovereignty. International recognition and prestige seem important to nations and their leaders.

Foreign policy: a policy related to the external affairs of one's own country; one country's planned course of action towards other countries

Can you think of other goals that would be agreed on by most nations?

Aims of Foreign Policy



Sometimes a nation may experience competing goals. As an example, a nation may sacrifice its goal of peace if it feels it must go to war to protect its interests. In another instance, a nation may have to sacrifice some of its sovereignty to accept economic aid from another nation (or the United Nations). Sometimes a nation may have to set aside one of its goals in order to fulfill another one.

1. In a sentence or two explain what is meant by the term foreign policy.

2. What are some foreign-policy objectives common to most nations?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.



Canada's Foreign-Policy Goals

Relations among countries change as the years pass and foreign policy must be reconsidered and changed. Such a review was conducted by the government of Pierre Trudeau in 1968. The object was to attune Canadian foreign policy to the international situation of the day and the directions for the future that were becoming apparent. The study identified six principles which should guide the determination of Canada's foreign policy.

The six principles express the goals commonly pursued by nations. Each can be described fairly briefly.

Goals Pursued by Nations

Goal	Explanation
Social Justice	Pursue a higher standard of living and fair, equal treatment for all.
Peace and Security	Work for peaceful relations in order to eliminate threats to the survival of one's nation.
Economic Growth	Develop a healthy, growing economy, normally through trade.
Sovereignty	Control one's affairs without interference from foreign powers.
Safe Environment	Attempt to preserve and protect the natural environment and to use resources wisely.
Quality of Life	Attempt to provide a richer, more rewarding life for people which allows / helps them develop themselves.

3. You have learned that there are six major goals or principles of foreign policy: social justice, peace and security, economic growth, sovereignty, safe environment, quality of life.

Read each of the following actions and identify the foreign policy goal it best represents. Some actions may fulfill more than one goal.

- a. Canadian exchange students go to Hong Kong.

- b. Canada signs an environmental agreement at the '92 Earth Summit.

- c. Canada provides technical and financial aid to the C.I.S.

- d. Canada establishes embassies around the world.

- e. Fishermen in Canadian waters must have Canadian licences.

- f. Canada and the U.S. sign a free trade deal.

- g. Canada is an active member of the UN Security Council.

- h. Canadians are involved in an international hockey tournament.

- i. Canadians supplied aid to Ethiopia during the famine.

- j. Canada signs a deal with U.S. to control acid rain.

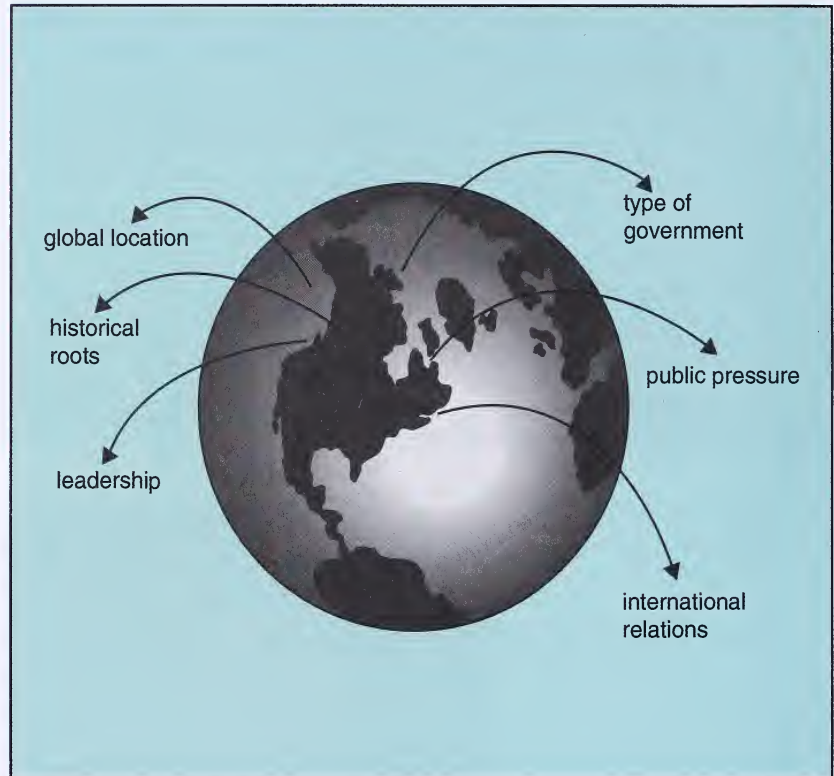
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.



Canada vs. Russia hockey games provide great entertainment and exhilarating sport rivalry! What foreign policy goal is being pursued here?

While nations share some common objectives, those things which shape or influence a country's foreign-policy decisions are unique to each country. In the readings that follow, you will be introduced to the main factors which influence foreign policy.

Foreign Policy Factors



Global Location

Canada's location has a great influence on its foreign-policy decisions. Review Canada's location by using an atlas.

Canada is one of the world's largest nations and therefore has a great diversity of landforms and climates; this has meant a wide variety of economic activity and products for trading. Much of Canada's foreign policy relates to international trade as Canada is a major trading nation. There are thousands of kilometres of ocean coastline so laws of the sea are of great concern to Canadians. Being next to the most powerful military and economic power in the world is important.

Historical Roots

History is an important factor in foreign policy. Suppose that a nation has a long history of peace and friendship with another country. A country would be likely to make an extra effort to maintain this relationship.

Canada's nature is affected by its colonial past and the nation continues to associate with the European nations that guided its beginnings. Canada still has strong ties with Britain and France, its two founding nations. This involves treaties for trade, defence, and cultural exchanges.

Since Confederation, the United States has been a dominant influence on Canada and a focus of Canadian foreign policy. The U.S. has influenced Canadian international policies in a multitude of ways.

Leadership

It is the leaders of nations who make foreign policy. It is their attitudes and views that shape relations with other countries. A change in government can mean a change in foreign policy, although a dramatic change in policy is more unusual than a gradual change.

In Canada changes in government generally do not result in significant foreign policy changes. One change in foreign-policy direction did occur with the election of Pierre Trudeau in 1968, however. Trudeau wished to decrease Canada's dependence on the U.S. by increasing ties with other nations of the world, especially the Pacific Rim nations of East Asia. In addition, his government created the Canadian International Development Agency (**CIDA**) to increase and oversee aid to underdeveloped countries.

Brian Mulroney, on the other hand, has increased Canadian ties with the U.S. by signing the Free Trade Agreement. However, Canada is still interested in eastern trade, and CIDA still exists.

4. In your own words summarize these influencing factors:

a. Global Location

***CIDA:** Canadian International Development Agency, formed in 1968 by the federal government of Canada to oversee the distribution of aid to other countries*

b. Historical Roots

c. Leadership

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.

***Ideology:** a system of ideas by which a nation or an individual lives*

Type of Government

The political nature of a nation can be defined by its **ideology** – the ideas and values for which a nation stands. Canada is a democratic nation and believes in democratic ideals. The political leaning of a country can help shape its foreign policy.

As an example, for many years Canada and other countries were unhappy with the policy of apartheid in South Africa. This policy meant that the twenty percent of South Africans who were white denied basic human rights to the rest of the people, those of black or Asian origin. Canada joined with other countries to impose trade embargoes and other penalties on South Africa to get apartheid abolished. Because of this pressure, in 1992 the South African government began negotiations with the majority population, the native black Africans, to share political power in the country.

Public Pressure

In democracies the leaderships must be attentive to the citizens or they can be replaced at the next election. To bring their views to the attention of legislators Canadians may form interest groups to inform the government of their wishes. Through demonstrations, letter writing, lobby groups, and other activities, pressures may be exerted to get action.

Recently there were several groups that were vocal in publicizing their views on free trade. Some groups expressed concerns over possible job losses. Other groups focussed their energies on extolling the possibilities for increased economic growth. One need not join a group to express one's concerns, though. Anyone can write one's member of Parliament, write a letter to a newspaper, or phone a radio talk show.

International Relations

A nation's ranking in the world considerably affects its policies. Canada is a middle power. It is not a nuclear nation. Nor is it an economic power like the United States or Japan. However, Canada is recognized as being more powerful than many other nations.

On matters of defence Canada is dependent upon its allies (primarily the United States). In other matters Canada is recognized as an important nation. Canada is an active provider of foreign aid in times of crises.

The nations of the world achieve their goals through interaction with each other. A country is affected by the policies of other nations. Thus foreign policies must change as relations alter between countries and among nations in general.

5. In your own words, summarize how each of the following factors could influence foreign policy:

Type of Government	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Public Pressure	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
International Relations	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.

Canada's Department of External Affairs



If you are in another country for pleasure, study, or business, Canada's External Affairs Department may be able to help should you have problems.

As has been indicated, nations have a wide range of interactions with each other. In Canada the government section with responsibility for international activities is the federal Department of External Affairs. It looks after foreign policy, trade, immigration, and aid. There is also a foreign intelligence bureau that provides political and economic information to the government relating to the intentions and activities of foreign states and individuals.

To carry out these activities and to serve Canadians abroad, the Department has embassies and other offices in numerous countries; in 1990 there were 107 consular and diplomatic missions abroad. On the other hand, 131 countries have ambassadors and high commissioners in Canada.

The foreign offices have much to do. In 1987, visas were issued to 431 768 visitors and 138 442 immigrants. Canadians living or travelling abroad were also served in matters such as passports, documents, **notarial** services, and with advice and assistance when requested. Canadians run into problems when abroad and the Department will help when it can. Some difficulties they may deal with are loss of money and travel documents, arrest and imprisonment, illness or death, local wars, or disasters such as floods and earthquakes.

Notarial: pertaining to document certification, affidavits, and administration of oaths

6. The Department advises the government of Canada on its foreign policy and promotes Canadian interests in other countries. Its main concerns are these:
- achieving Canada's foreign policy
 - improving Canada's trade position
 - helping Canadian citizens overseas
 - representation in international organizations and negotiations

Match the following cases to the duties being described.

- a. convincing Japan to buy Canadian coal

- b. representing Canada at the UN

- c. helping a Canadian injured in a car accident in Greece

- d. supervising the spending of foreign aid money

- e. discussing international air routes

- f. arranging talks between Canadian and Russian oil industry executives

- g. chartering transportation for Canadian travellers stranded by an earthquake

- h. negotiating an agreement on limits to dumping wastes in the ocean

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 1.

Activity 2: Foreign Policy Options

Countries have many choices as to how they may realize their international goals. Over time most nations will use a blend of some of the following means of foreign policy. With so many choices available it is not surprising that international relations are sometimes quite complicated.

- diplomatic relations
- international agreements
- negotiation
- economic measures
- propaganda
- secret operations
- military force
- artistic, scientific, and sports exchanges

Diplomatic Relations



Diplomacy is the means of conducting negotiations between nations and is accomplished by government representatives who live in foreign countries. Canada has diplomatic missions around the world.

***Diplomat:** a government employee who conducts relations with another government. Canadian diplomats are civil servants in the federal government's Department of External Affairs who represent Canada in relations with other countries.*

Diplomatic officers abroad act as spokespersons for their governments in presenting the views of their government and by attempting to persuade countries to adjust their political or economic policies. **Diplomats** also gather information of value about other nations and transmit it to their government, often in code. They act as symbolic representatives of state while attending formal functions and also serve to protect and help fellow citizens travelling abroad.

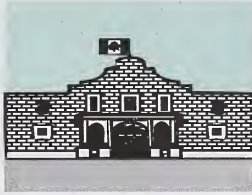
International Agreements



Treaties and alliances are two forms of cooperation between nations. A treaty is an agreement between two or more countries on trade. Canada and the United States have numerous trade treaties that deal with such varied aspects of trade as fishing boundaries, the Auto-Pact, policies concerning shipping regulations on the Great Lakes, environmental controls, and the Free Trade Agreement.



sixteen countries to counter the North Korean invasion of South Korea. Canada was one of these countries. Canada is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The countries that are members of NATO have agreed to protect one another in the event of attack on one of the member countries.

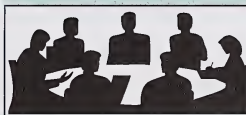


Another form of cooperation between nations is the recognition of international laws. As an example, in 1967, the United Nations established the Outer Space Treaty which excluded space and all celestial bodies from sovereign control. This law frees outer space for exploration and use by all nations.

Negotiation

Countries often prefer to discuss possible conflicts with one another rather than settling disputes by means of war. The disputing nations resort to diplomatic meetings and conferences to **negotiate** their differences.

Negotiate: arrange or settle by discussions between two or more parties in order to resolve problems



Mediate: help resolve disputes between two or more other people or nations by an independent party

North and South Vietnam and the United States negotiated intermittently from 1968 to 1973 to reach a peace settlement in the Vietnam war. At times, a third party is asked to **mediate** between the conflicting nations. The United States has acted as the mediator in the long-standing dispute between Israel and Egypt.



Economic Measures



Economic measures which may be part of a nation's foreign policy include the following:

- trade
- tariffs and quotas
- loans and credits
- foreign aid
- boycotts and economic sanctions
- economic warfare

• Trade

In economic terms, nations are not self-sufficient. Thousands of businessmen and firms within a country import and export a vast range of products and natural resources. Some countries cannot produce enough wheat to feed their people, so they buy it from Canada. Because of its climate, Canada is unable to grow bananas; so they are imported.

• Tariffs and Quotas

A **tariff** is a tax which is added to the price of foreign-made products entering a country. The tariff placed upon imported goods provides a great deal of revenue for the government. Sometimes a tariff is imposed upon imports to limit the amount imported. This tariff encourages domestic industry, such as in the case of the clothing industry.

In addition quotas are sometimes placed on select imported goods. A quota limits the amount of a particular commodity that can be imported. Clothing and footwear are subject to import quotas in order to encourage domestic manufacture of these items.

• Loans and Credits

Importing countries often do not have enough money to pay for the goods that they require. Other nations may grant loans or extend credit to assist in overcoming this difficulty. For example, great quantities of Canadian agricultural products sales are financed by loans guaranteed by the Canadian government. This is a way of subsidizing industries whose products are moving slowly. However, it may also get Canadian products into markets so future sales may be generated.

Tariff: tax put on imported items

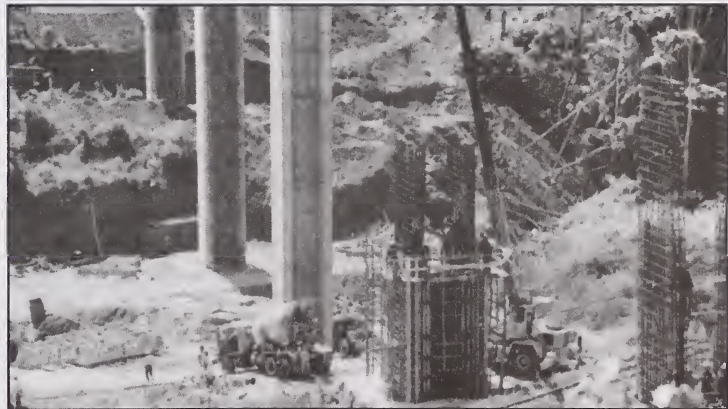
- **Foreign Aid**



CIDA The undernourished in Ethiopia are a major concern of foreign aid programs.

Foreign aid takes many forms and refers to the money, goods, or services that government and private organizations give to help other nations and their people. Some aid is given to fight poverty and disease while other foreign aid contributes food and establishes educational programs. The Canada CUSO and CARE programs provide these latter forms of aid.

Aid is also a part of foreign policy. For instance, a country may give technical assistance, equipment, or goods in order to strengthen relations with a friendly or neutral government. This situation encourages the recipient nations to support, or at least not to oppose, the political policies of the donor country. In August 1979 the Canadian government announced its intention to cut off aid programs to Vietnam. This was done because of Vietnam's treatment of Vietnamese citizens of Chinese origin.



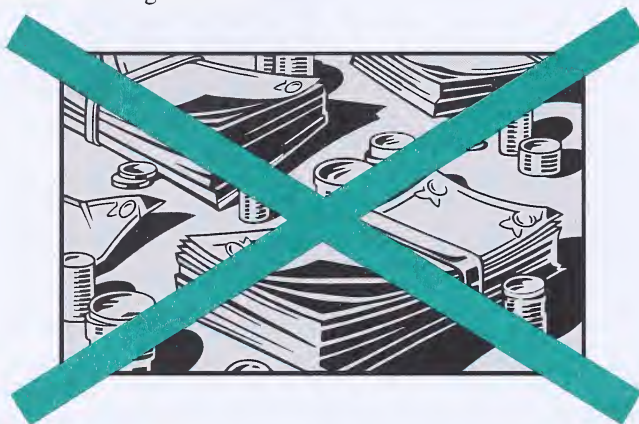
CIDA How is foreign aid of this type of importance to a country?

- **Boycotts and Economic Sanctions**

A trade boycott is enacted by one country against another to prohibit the buying or selling of a product. The United States declared a boycott on the import of Iranian oil in November 1979 to protest the seizure of American hostages at the American embassy in Teheran.

A boycott can also be initiated by a group of countries acting together which prohibits the trading of all goods with a specific country. This kind of a boycott is called a **sanction**. In 1966 the United Nations imposed economic sanctions against Rhodesia, because it declared its independence from Britain but refused to give the country's black majority population a greater voice in government.

***Sanction:** an action by several nations against another, intended to force the nation to obey international law; for example, a boycott or a blockade*



- **Economic Warfare**

Sometimes a country may consider as its enemy another country or a group of countries. Economic measures can be imposed in order to weaken the enemy. Besides denying loans, credit, foreign aid, or declaring boycotts against the enemy, a blockade may be imposed. A blockade stops the shipment of arms or any other supplies to a country. In 1962 the United States blockaded Cuba to prevent missiles from being delivered there by Russian ships. A blockade was also used in 1990 by members of the United Nations to stop supplies reaching Iraq.

Another form of economic warfare is a blacklist. This technique was used by Great Britain and the United States in World War II and provided a list of businesses and individuals trading with the enemy. The companies and individuals on the blacklist were not permitted to trade goods with the Allies. This process acted as a form of blockade against the enemy, because raw materials and manufactured goods were denied to the companies.

Propaganda



Propaganda is one-sided communication designed to influence people's thinking and actions.

Propaganda differs from education in that it tells people what to think. Propaganda is used by government as well as by organizations and private business. Governments use it to influence their own citizens or to exert pressure on foreign states. Many of the powerful nations of the world carry on extensive propaganda broadcasting by radio. Those countries and broadcast services most involved are

England's BBC and America's Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Secret Operations



These are spy activities and usually are carried out or at least sponsored by intelligence agencies and conducted with secrecy and concealment. During World War II, both Allied and Axis powers indulged in a great deal of secret subversive activity.

During the Cold War, Communist parties in western countries had members who acted as spies for the USSR. The Central Intelligence Agency of the U.S. secretly helped to bring down Chilean president Salvador Allende's socialist government in 1973 and replaced it with a military dictatorship.

Military Force



Military intervention involves sending one nation's troops into another country. The objective could be to help an existing government to defeat rebels, to control an existing government, or to help overthrow the existing government.

American troops were sent to Vietnam in 1965 to help the South Vietnamese government in its struggle against the Communist Viet Cong infiltration of the country. American troops remained in Vietnam until 1973.

In 1968 the Soviet Union intervened militarily against Czechoslovakia. They invaded the country to control the actions of the Czechoslovakian government whose liberal reforms were weakening Communist control of the country.

Early in 1991, the United States, with help from six other countries, conducted a United Nations-sponsored war against Iraq. Iraq had invaded Kuwait and refused to withdraw. Iraq had no effective defences against the high tech missiles and aircraft of the Americans. The country was soon battered into submission (the war lasted only 42 days) with hundreds of thousands of civilian casualties, especially deaths from disease and starvation following the war. The UN had imposed embargoes on trade with Iraq. Iraq couldn't sell oil to pay for supplies; food and medicines were locked out.

War and the threat of war are an almost permanent and regular feature of foreign policy. Since 1945 there have been close to one hundred armed conflicts involving the regular forces of various nations.

Although these wars have been fought with conventional weapons, the existence of nuclear weapons has added a new dimension to war or even to the threat of war. This fact is particularly critical when members of the so-called nuclear club engage in war, as when China invaded Vietnam in 1979. China chose to use only conventional weapons in this war despite its nuclear capability.

The threat of nuclear war has declined greatly since the collapse of the USSR at the end of 1991. The U.S.A. and the countries that made up the USSR are pledged to eliminating nuclear weapons.

Artistic, Scientific, and Sports Exchanges



Governments increasingly sponsor both cultural and academic exchange programs. These programs support the foreign-policy objective of increasing the knowledge of, and respect for, countries abroad. This process is activated by allowing opportunities for the artistic and academic community to perform, teach, or study abroad, and by creating channels of academic and scientific research and cooperation.

Canada has hockey series with the C.I.S. and is involved with the Olympics and Commonwealth Games.

Canadian exchange programs include international tours of symphony orchestras, ballet companies, and art exhibitions as well as joint research programs.



1. You have learned that countries may realize their international goals by using the following means of foreign policy:

- negotiation
- propaganda
- secret operations
- military force
- diplomatic relations
- international agreements
- economic measures
- artistic and sports exchanges

Read the following actions and identify the foreign policy method each one best reflects. Some actions may be examples of more than one method.

- a. The Soviet Union sent troops into Afghanistan in 1979 to help a communist government keep power.

- b. The Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement is signed.

- c. The San Juan Island dispute is settled by the Emperor of Germany.

- d. Americans and Russians use spy satellites to watch each other.

- e. Many countries refuse to trade with South Africa.

- f. The International Court settles a fishing dispute.

- g. A Canada-Russian hockey game attracts 20 000 fans.

- h. The U.S. helped rebels to try to overthrow the government of Nicaragua.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 2.

Canada, as well as other nations, base their foreign policy on a variety of methods and goals. Canada has a wide range of interests and involvements in the world. For the rest of this section, you are going to look at four case studies of Canadian involvement: peacekeeping, NATO and NORAD, foreign aid, and foreign investment and trade.

Activity 3: Canada the Peacemaker



NAC 50600 Canadian troops in Europe

Peace is difficult to define. It is freedom from war, conflict, and unrest of any kind. A more difficult question to answer, however, would involve how to keep peace in the world. Canada is an active member of organizations that attempt to maintain peace and settle international disputes. This activity will examine Canada's role in these world organizations.

On numerous occasions Canada has contributed military equipment and personnel to settling international disputes where war had broken out or threatened an area. Canadians have died in some of these operations and many of these operations have been very expensive. Canadians have divided views on what Canada's role should be in helping to cool outbreaks of war around the world. Some citizens believe Canada should avoid the cost and complications of international missions. Others are convinced that this is a vital function and that Canadians must continue to limit and prevent international conflict in whatever ways possible. Canada's efforts have generally been as a part of the United Nations.

The United Nations

The devastation of World War II prompted a large number of nations to create an organization that would try to eliminate war from the world. On June 6, 1945, fifty-one nations, including Canada, signed a charter which created the United Nations. Other countries came into the UN in the next few decades and now only a few countries do not belong to it.

The United Nations was created to achieve world peace and this is still its main goal. To this end it tries to negotiate disarmament of countries and to settle disputes when war occurs. It recognizes that world peace requires decent living standards and treatment of people in all countries. Therefore, economic improvement, personal freedom, human rights, and basic justice are matters of concern to the UN.

The UN was created in San Francisco but now has its headquarters in New York, U.S.A. It has dozens of agencies around the world that struggle with problems of illiteracy, disease, and privation. Within the United Nations there are two important groups to manage the organization and to deal directly with questions of world peace. These are the General Assembly and the Security Council.



United Nations The UN building in New York

1. What are three basic goals of the United Nations?

- _____
- _____
- _____

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 3.

General Assembly



CIDA A meeting of the UN General Assembly discusses issues concerning Africa.

The General Assembly is the United Nations' main forum for debate. It consists of representatives from all member nations – 159 in 1990. Each member in the General Assembly has one vote. This means that a powerful nation such as the U.S. has no more voting power than a small nation such as Sri Lanka.

The General Assembly is responsible for the setting of the UN budget and it is the place where debate takes place on problems of concern to the world community. It is a place for talk but not for action. The Assembly does not have the means to enforce decisions but it can make recommendations to member nations.

The Security Council

Probably the most powerful section of the UN is the Security Council. Its function is to promote international peace and security in all parts of the world. The Council has the right to recommend ways and means of settling a dispute. It can order an attacking country to stop its action and can, if necessary, take military action against that country. The UN has no military of its own so forces are supplied by member countries when the UN takes a military role.

Each member of the Security Council has one vote and action can be initiated by a majority vote. Any of the five permanent members, however, can block any action by voting **NO**, this being known as the right to **veto**.

Veto: the power of one vote to stop a proposal

The use of the veto has harmed the effectiveness of the Security Council. Most of the vetoes were by the USSR (when it was constantly outvoted) during the early years of the UN.

2. What are two major functions of the General Assembly?

- _____
- _____

3. The Security Council of the United Nations is responsible for keeping peace in the world. In what three ways does it try to achieve this objective?

- _____
- _____
- _____

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 3.

Peacekeeping Methods

The UN has worked in two main ways to keep peace. Peacekeeping operations usually take the form of armed forces to restore peace between separate warring groups or observers who will monitor a truce to ensure that peace continues.

When fighting has stopped, the task is to resolve the underlying problems and to get a workable agreement that will stabilize the situation. The UN truce observers watch the situation and report violations. Thus both sides tend to control themselves better while negotiations are being carried out and often a lasting peace can be achieved.

Canada and Peacekeeping

Canada has taken part in most UN peacekeeping operations. The first was in 1949 in Kashmir and continues up to the present. Canada has been in Palestine, Egypt, Lebanon, the Congo, West New Guinea, Cyprus, and other countries. Literally Canadians have served the cause of peace around the world. Involvement has ranged from observer status in many areas, to communication support in the Congo, to the action in Korea where Canada had a full-scale fighting army.

Canada has gained quite a reputation as a peacekeeper; Canadians seem to do it well. Perhaps this is because Canadians want a better world for all people, the country is quite wealthy and can afford the financial costs, and Canada is not big enough in military terms to be a threat to other countries.



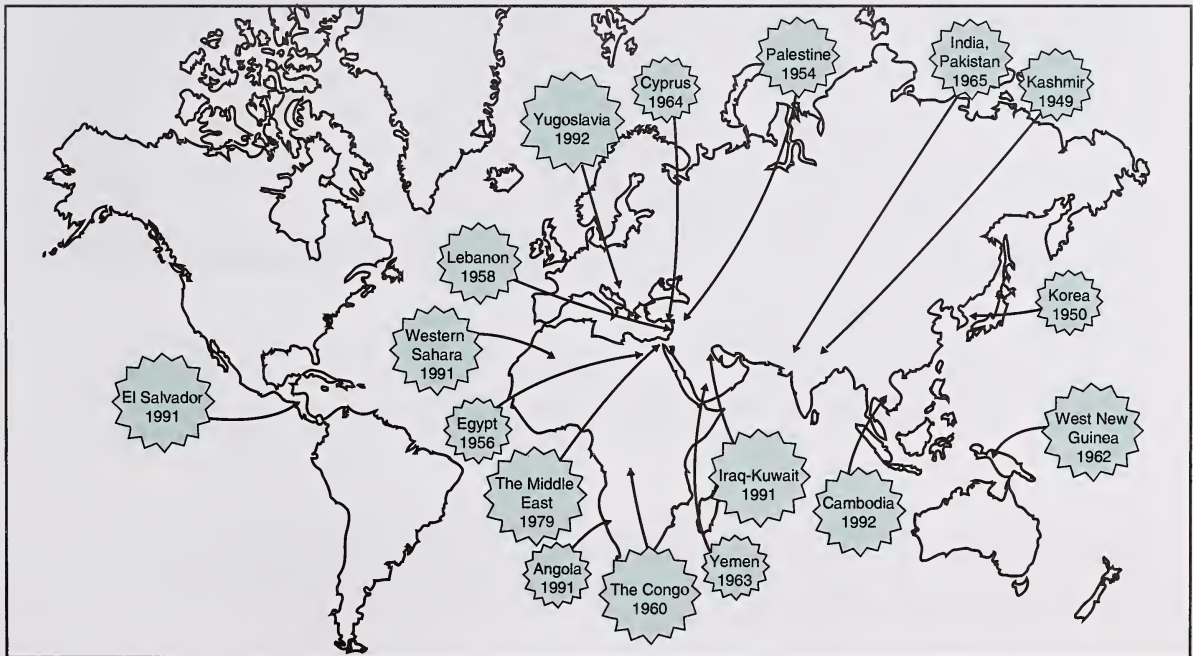
One air crew which returned from duty in Sarajevo includes (from left): Pte. Todd Davidge, Capt. Darwin Ziprick, Sgt. Fritz von Kaitz, Master Cpl. Ivan Callan and Cpl. Steve Peacock

¹ *The Edmonton Journal* for the photo by Bruce Edwards from August 7, 1992, p. B3. Reprinted by permission of *The Edmonton Journal*.



Privates Roger McDougall, left, and Mike Hayes take a break during exercises at Wainwright, where soldiers are preparing for duty in Yugoslavia.

Canada's Peacekeeping Missions



¹ *The Edmonton Journal* for the photo by Ed Kaiser from August 11, 1992, p. A6. Reprinted by permission of *The Edmonton Journal*.

A good way to gain a clearer understanding of a peacekeeping role is to look at two of Canada's involvements in more detail.

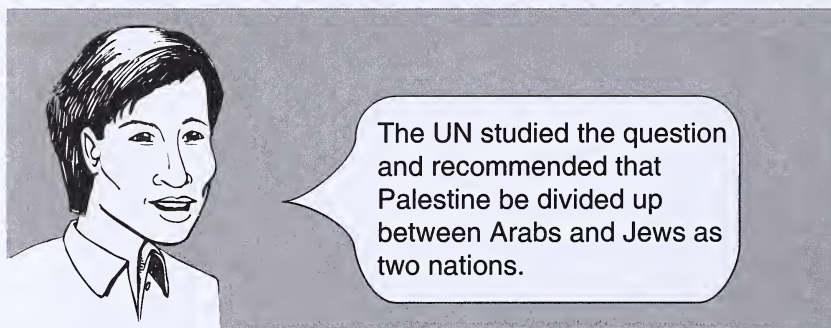
The Palestine Dispute

For thousands of years the Jewish people had dreamed of setting up a homeland in Palestine. They had always considered it their spiritual home. Many had gone to Palestine between the world wars and especially when the Nazis in Germany stepped up their persecution of Jews before World War II. Then during the war came the terrible massacre of Jews that is known as the **holocaust**. Six million Jews had been killed in concentration camps.

Holocaust: widespread destruction; used as term to describe the systematic killing of over six million Jews and others by the Nazi regime in Germany before and during World War II

After this, Jews were determined to have a country of their own and began to flow into Palestine in large numbers. The Arabs who had lived there for hundreds of years felt threatened and fighting broke out between Arabs and Jews to gain control of the land.

Britain had responsibility for administering Palestine but could not control the terrorism and violence that was growing steadily. The British realized they could not deal with the situation and turned it over to the United Nations.



The British left Palestine in May 1948, and the Jews proclaimed part of the country to be the new state of Israel, the Jewish homeland. It was immediately attacked by neighbouring Arab states who wished the Arab Palestinians to have their land and homes. The Arab forces were defeated in this first Arab-Israeli war.

Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were forced out because of the war. The UN helped to set up refugee camps for them and called on member countries to supervise a truce. Observers went from Canada and other UN countries to watch over the situation.

4. Canada has been known for its peacekeeping role in world conflicts. What are the two main methods of peacekeeping in which Canada participates as a UN member?

- _____
- _____

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 3.

The Suez Crisis



CANADIAN FORCES PHOTO

In the 1950s the leader of Egypt, Colonel Nasser, had a number of plans to improve agriculture in his country so that the peasants would have a better life and the growing population would be better fed. One of the most important was a huge dam at Aswan to irrigate vast tracts of land along the Nile River.

This was to be a very costly enterprise and Nasser sought aid from Britain, the U.S.A., and the USSR. At first the U.S.A. and Britain were going to give loans but they withdrew their offers when Egypt seemed too friendly with the Soviet Union. Nasser's response was to seize the Suez Canal from Britain and France. His intention was to use revenues from the canal to pay for the Aswan Dam. This occurred in July 1956.

Egypt, as an Arab state, was a bitter enemy of Israel. With the situation being so unsettled, Israel sent forces into Egyptian territory in the fall of that year. Egypt protested the invasion to the UN. France and Britain could not accept losing their property in a totally illegal manner and sent troops to secure the canal. It was a dangerous situation with British, French, Israeli, and Egyptian forces gearing up for heavy fighting. The whole world might have been drawn in if the USSR had come to the aid of Egypt.

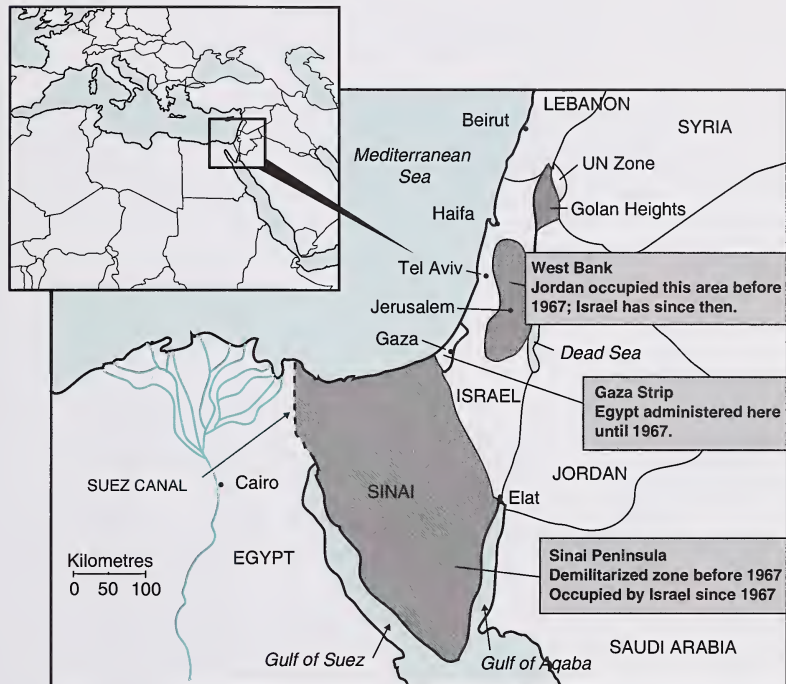
It was Lester B. Pearson, the Minister of External Affairs for Canada at the time, who developed the solution to the situation. He worked out the details of a United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) and got it accepted. The United Nations adopted a resolution urging an immediate cease-fire and the withdrawal of invading forces on Egyptian soil. Pearson's plan was carried out. A peacekeeping force supplied from several nations went to Egypt. This UNEF maintained the peace in the region and was a buffer between Egypt and Israel until asked to withdraw by Egypt in 1967.



NAC Lester B. Pearson receives the Nobel Peace Prize.

Lester B. Pearson was recognized with the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957 for his efforts in the Suez Crisis. It is something of which Canadians may be very proud.

The Suez Crisis



5. Which UN peacekeeping method was used in Egypt in 1956?

6. What influences may have led to Canada's involvement in this event?

7. What foreign policy methods did Canada use in this event?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 3.

Activity 4: NATO and NORAD

NATO

NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was formed in 1949 as a result of the spread of Communism to Western Europe and other parts of the world. The primary aim was to check the spread of **Communism**. In 1949, the founding members were the following nations:

Belgium	France	Norway
Britain	Iceland	Portugal
Canada	Italy	Luxembourg
Denmark	Netherlands	United States

Turkey and Greece joined two years later, West Germany in 1955, and Spain in 1982. The western military alliance was complete. The aim was security; an attack on one member was considered an attack on all.

In 1955, the Soviet Union organized the eastern European countries into a rival military alliance called the Warsaw Pact whose members were the following:

Albania (withdrew 1962)	Hungary
Bulgaria	Poland
Czechoslovakia	Romania
East Germany	USSR

Communism: ideology which believes in a society in which industries and businesses are run by the government, and all people possess equal wealth and power

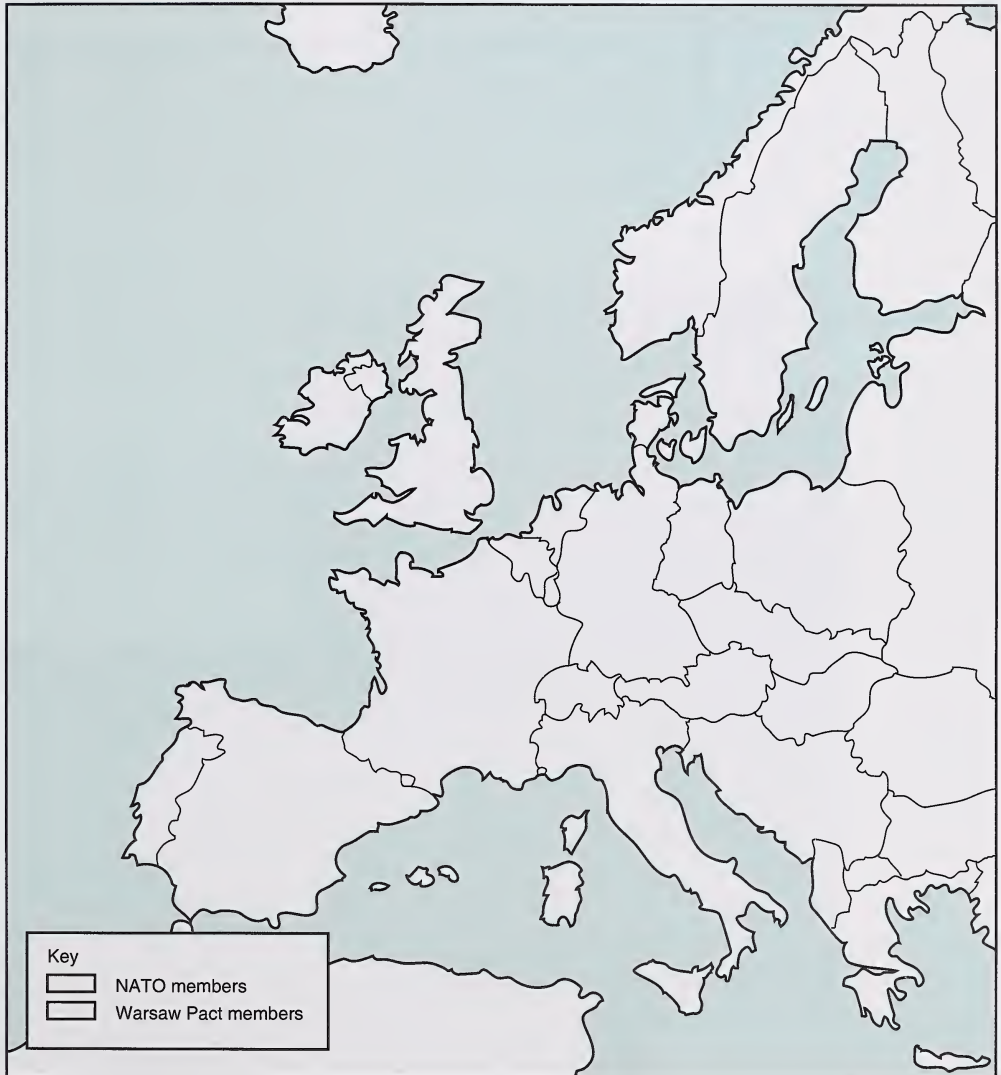
Is it a contradiction for Canada to be a member of both NATO and the UN?



NATO Review

Missiles like this, from both sides, were ready to carry nuclear warheads. If war had occurred, a rain of death would have followed quickly.

1. On the map provided, label the European member nations of NATO and the Warsaw Pact as they existed prior to 1983. (You may wish to colour-code your answers to help provide a visual idea of the respective locations of each organization. Fill in the appropriate boxes in the key.)



Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 4.

Originally, NATO was based on the idea that conventional forces, supplied by the member countries, could defend a region. A few years experience showed this to be too expensive. Thinking turned to the nuclear option of massive retaliation. NATO planners accepted the view that nuclear weapons would be used if war developed with the USSR.

With the collapse of the Warsaw Pact in 1991 and the disintegration of the USSR states, the purpose and value of NATO is now in doubt. NATO was formed and operated to protect North America and Western Europe against the communism of the USSR and its military organization, the Warsaw Pact nations. Neither exist now. One idea is that NATO can work as a peacekeeping organization; especially in helping the UN reduce wars around the world.

The members of NATO have chosen to continue its existence as there are trade, cultural, and long term security benefits that result. Canada will continue to belong but is rethinking its level of commitment. Because of greatly reduced tensions in the world and because of budget deficits at home, defence spending was reduced. Canada therefore decided to withdraw its forces from bases in Europe to save money.

In the early 1990s, the trend in military operations seemed to take a shift in direction. This change was to reduce NATO activity and increase involvement with UN peacekeeping. The changes in the world military situation also will affect another major military alliance Canada has – NORAD.



CANADIAN FORCES PHOTO A DEW line radar station is a part of NORAD defence.

NORAD

The rapid development of nuclear-armed rockets following World War II caused the United States and Canada to organize a new method of defending North America. Both the USSR and the U.S. had long-range missiles that could destroy entire cities in a single blast and could fly at thousands of kilometres per hour. Canada and the U.S. felt very threatened.

A new system of air defence for North America became a high priority. In 1958 the United States and Canada took the step of creating the North American Air Defence system or **NORAD**. The two countries were to function as a single unit for the purposes of air defence and elaborate plans were started to improve the technology of defence.

NORAD: North American Aerospace Defence Command formed in 1957 by the United States and Canada to coordinate the air defence of North America



This is the entrance to NORAD underground headquarters in Colorado.

In this regard many billions of dollars have been spent over the years. Defence expenditures included radar and satellite warning systems (**DEW** system), jet fighters, and air bases. These were a source of great danger as a mistake or an accident might have set off a nuclear war that no one could stop. Canadians would be most vulnerable to the devastating effects of such a battle.

DEW: Distant Early Warning
The DEW system is a line of radar stations across the Arctic in Canada and Alaska, set up to detect Russian air attacks on North America.

The United States pays the lion's share of the cost of NORAD, so the organization is commanded by an American, and the president of the U.S. makes the final decisions in wartime. The second in command is a Canadian.

Should the role of NORAD be reduced as the superpowers reduce their nuclear and conventional weapons?



How can Canadians make their displeasure with government decisions known?

Photo Courtesy The PATTY MILLIGAN Collection

As with most questions of Canada-U.S. relations, there are varying opinions about the value of NORAD. Some people feel that Canada cannot hope to defend itself and must be involved with a strong military partner. To them, NORAD is essential to Canada.

Another opinion is that it was too dangerous to be fully committed to nuclear warfare. Many people believed that the only sane response to the nuclear question was and is to work for disarmament. It seems that the whole world is beginning to accept this logic, at present. In 1992, both the United States and the nations of the C.I.S., which previously formed the Soviet Union, restated their intentions to continue with rapid cuts in nuclear weapons.

2. How has geography influenced Canada's decision to join NORAD? (You may wish to consult an atlas.)

3. Explain briefly how joining NATO and NORAD has helped Canada fulfill the goal of defence and world peace.

4. What effect do you think Canadian membership in these alliances has had on Canadian sovereignty? Support your answer.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 4.

Deterrence: maintaining peace by having a strong military force

Detente: a reduction in tensions through negotiations

Canada's defence policy since the 1960s has been joint cooperation with other nations to maintain military power. The method it has chosen to achieve this goal is to join military alliances such as NATO and NORAD. This represents the philosophy of **deterrence**. Deterrence is essentially having sufficient strength to prevent an attack from an enemy.

Another approach to a more peaceful world is to do things that will reduce tensions among nations. This is the concept of **detente**. It is based on the idea that if nations can come to understand and accept each other, they can work together to solve world problems, and that hate can be replaced by charity and cooperation.



Arms race: the competition between nations to develop the most powerful weapons and armed forces

The Arms Race

Following the Second World War, the Soviet-led communist world and the western democracies became bitter political rivals. This rivalry became known as the Cold War and resulted in an immense arms build-up in both the Soviet Union and the United States.

Each military advance by one power had to be met by the other power. Eventually vast stockpiles of terribly destructive weapons accumulated. They were (and still are) an unimaginable threat to life on this planet. This caused millions of people to be highly concerned and anxious. They believed that the only security lay in reducing and eliminating the weapon systems that were so dangerous.

It is hard to imagine the effectiveness of some of these weapons. The cruise missile that Canada has permitted the Americans to test in the North is reported to be able to fly at nearly the speed of sound for 3500 kilometres and then is able to hit an object the size of a house with a nuclear bomb.

Vast amounts of money are poured into weapons development and production. Canada has spent billions in a single year, and world spending is over \$300 billion per year. One may only imagine how much constructive work might be accomplished if the resources were redirected from military production. This is one reason why there is such growing interest in disarmament at this time.

The following chart indicates the demands military activities place on some modern economies.

Comparisons of Defence Spending and Military Forces, 1988

Country	Spending			Armed Forces Personnel	
	\$ million	\$ per capita	% of GDP	number (1000s)	% of labour force
Belgium	3 663	409	2.8	110	2.8
Canada	10 340	270	2.1	30	1.0
Denmark	2 330	333	2.2	88	1.4
Germany	28 736	445	2.9	495	2.4
Greece	1 830	290	6.4	199	5.7
Italy	9 200	207	2.5	446	1.9
Luxembourg	46	211	1.3	1	0.8
Netherlands	6 032	417	3.0	107	2.5
Norway	2 061	503	3.2	40	2.4
Portugal	838	93	3.2	104	2.6
Spain	4 127	140	2.1	304	2.4
Turkey	2 340	62	4.1	847	4.8
United Kingdom	26 712	479	4.2	324	1.7
United States	290 349	798	6.1	2246	2.8

SOURCE: NATO Statistics

5. What is the difference between deterrence and detente?

6. In your own words, explain “arms race.”

7. Canada is considered to be a middle power internationally. Is this position justified by the statistical information presented in the chart about comparisons of defence expenditures in 1988?

8. In your opinion, have recent changes in eastern Europe changed the need for NATO? Explain.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 4.

Activity 5: Foreign Aid

You have studied how nations establish foreign policies in order to reach their national objectives. Yet, not all nations are equally endowed with the natural resources or the technology that are so vital in helping them to become self-reliant and, to certain degrees economically independent. Nations lacking these necessary commodities must rely on richer nations to assist them in fulfilling their needs and objectives. The richer nations, as well, have needs that require them to establish international relationships with a variety of other nations, rich and poor alike.

Herein lies the vital area of debate. This world is one of global inequality with a marked imbalance in the distribution of wealth, population, and resources. There is an ever-widening gap between the richer countries of the North and the poorer countries of the South. To what extent can and should the rich nations assist the poor nations? What is the moral obligation of wealthy countries, such as Canada, with vast reserves of resources and technology in assisting the underprivileged nations? Canada perhaps, is able to give. Canadians are members of the rich set that have one-fifth of the world population and consume two-thirds of the resources.

Is there an obligation to help the poorer nations of the world?

The following readings will examine Canada's role in global assistance by looking at its policies regarding foreign aid.

How is this type of aid different from emergency food aid? Which is better?



CIDA

An irrigation project in Ghana makes crop-growing possible.

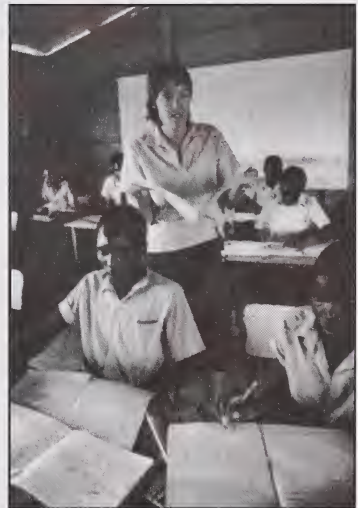
Sometimes Good, Sometimes Misguided

“Good morning, mees,” said a class of 40 students as they leaped respectfully to their feet.

“Baaa,” said a scrawny goat. It had wandered into the classroom after me. My first duty as a new teacher in Vieux Fort, St. Lucia was to chase out the goat before he attacked the students’ lunches. It wasn’t quite what I had imagined as I prepared to go to this little village in the West Indies. But there I was – a rather naive and very tiny part of Canada’s foreign aid efforts.

I had gone as part of a CUSO program in the 1960s. At that time, CUSO stood for Canadian University Services Overseas.

However, it kept the initials and dropped the name when the agency expanded to include much needed tradespeople, such as mechanics and electricians.



CIDA

What surprises might await Canadian teachers in Third World countries?

CUSO responds to requests from developing countries all around the world. It sends trained people to work in hospitals, fishing co-ops, machine shops – wherever they are needed. My assignment was to teach school for two years in a country that was so short of teachers grade six graduates often taught grades one to five.

CUSO is just one of many Canadian agencies, both inside and outside the government, that extends help to developing countries. Others include Save the Children Fund, World University Service of Canada, Canadian Executive Services Overseas, the International Development Research Centre, and Canada's chief government

aid organization, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Aid from all these groups takes many forms – expert knowledge, money, machinery, food, medicine, and farm animals, to name a few.

Every year, Canada sends approximately \$3 billion worth of aid to about 100 developing nations. In 1986, official aid from Canada amounted to 0.48% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This is a greater percentage than that offered by many countries including West Germany, Italy, Britain, Japan, and the United States. By comparison, official aid from the United States in 1986 accounted for 0.23% of its GDP.¹



CIDA

Canadian teachers, through CIDA, might work in Africa.

¹ R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd. for the excerpt from *Canada and the World* "Sometimes Good, Sometimes Misguided" May 1988. Reprinted by permission of R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd.

1. What are some of the Canadian agencies that have been established to extend aid to developing countries?

2. What form does Canadian aid take?

3. What percentage of the gross domestic product (GDP) did Canada spend on aid in 1986? What two wealthy nations did Canada surpass in this area?

4. In 1981, Canada spent \$1187 million or 0.43 percent of its GDP on foreign aid. According to the reading, had Canada's aid expenditure increased or decreased by 1986? Explain.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 5.



Benefits and Abuses of Canadian Aid

Canadian aid has helped developing countries move forward on many fronts. For instance, Canada has been a leader in helping Third World countries improve their forests. In 1986, it helped to set up the International Tropical Forest Action Plan for forest preservation. CIDA spent \$60 million on overseas forestry projects in 1987.

CIDA has also been working on a campaign in west Africa to stamp out river blindness. This disease is caused by microscopic worms that weaken the body, often causing blindness. It's spread by black flies. Insecticides are

sprayed each week to kill black fly larvae that hatch in the rivers. The disease is now on the way to being banished in treated areas.

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) funds research projects to help solve Third World problems. Experts are studying ways to market farm products in Lesotho, and to develop a weevil-resistant maize in Mexico and Zimbabwe. Other experts are improving the production of high-quality, low-cost roofing in Costa Rica, and studying the environmental effects of dredging harbours in China.¹



CIDA

Preservation of tropical rain forests is an international concern, and was a focus at the Earth Summit '92.

¹ R/L Publishing Consultants Ltd. for the excerpt from *Canada and the World* "Benefits and Abuses of Canadian Aid" May 1988. Reprinted by permission of R/L Taylor Publishing Consultants Ltd.

5. In what ways has Canadian aid helped developing countries?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 5.

Countries are grateful for assistance such as this, however, not all Canada's well-intentioned efforts have been successful, or even welcomed.

Take stoves, for example. A West Indian school getting CUSO assistance had a cooking lab. Foreign aid had equipped it with big, new electric stoves that ran on 100 volts. But the island's electricity was on 220 volts, so the stoves stood idle. Even if they had been usable, would it have been smart to teach students how to cook on electric stoves? At home, most of them used charcoal pots.

Canada's foreign irrigation projects show that aid can be a nightmare. Canada is one of many countries that have spent millions on Third World irrigation. The projects are supposed to help farmers increase their crops – and their incomes. For some farmers, the projects have worked well, turning desert areas into productive cropland. For the others irrigation is spelled d-i-s-a-s-t-e-r. Most of the water never reached the plant roots. Much of it leaked out or evaporated from canals that were unlined or blocked. Further, irrigation has caused flooding of valuable crop and forest land.



CIDA

Proper consultation helps ensure that even small-scale irrigation projects will help improve agricultural productivity.

Schistosomiasis: parasitic disease causing severe blood loss and tissue damage

Irrigation, in some cases, has also increased the spread of disease. Mosquitoes carrying malaria breed in reservoirs, canals, and ditches. So do parasites that carry **schistosomiasis**, a major cause of death in the Third World.

But it would be easier – and certainly cheaper – to avoid these problems in the first place by consulting the farmers about marketing problems and researching crop development.

6. In what ways has Canadian aid been abused?

7. What causes most aid problems?

8. Should Canada continue to supply aid to developing nations? Support your answer.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 5.

Activity 6: Foreign Investment and Trade

Ever since Europeans first settled in the area that became Canada, money and trade from other countries have been essential. Britain and France were at first interested in fish and fur because these were the only resources in Canada that were readily available at that time. France and Britain were interested in exploiting these resources.

After the defeat of the French, Canada developed as a British colony. Canada was a sprawling region with large stores of resources but it lacked the means to exploit its riches. Money and equipment were needed. The British had the knowledge, finances, and markets to benefit from Canadian resources so they led the way in resource development. British businessmen gained profits and the colony benefited from employment. The result was a growth of Canadian resource industries.



What evidence of British influence can you see in this 1820s general store?

Canadians were not always content to be seen only as a resource supply for Britain.

As a sense of identity grew the people of the colony began to want to have a greater share in business activity. By 1867 when the separate colonies joined to create Canada, there was a strong interest to see Canadian industry grow through increased processing of its raw materials.

This expansion was one of the aims of the Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's first prime minister. To reach this end Macdonald instituted the National Policy. The protective tariff was an important part of this policy. Tariffs helped to ensure that goods made in Canada would be cheaper than imported goods. The policy was successful in helping Canadian industry grow, but it also attracted American investment.

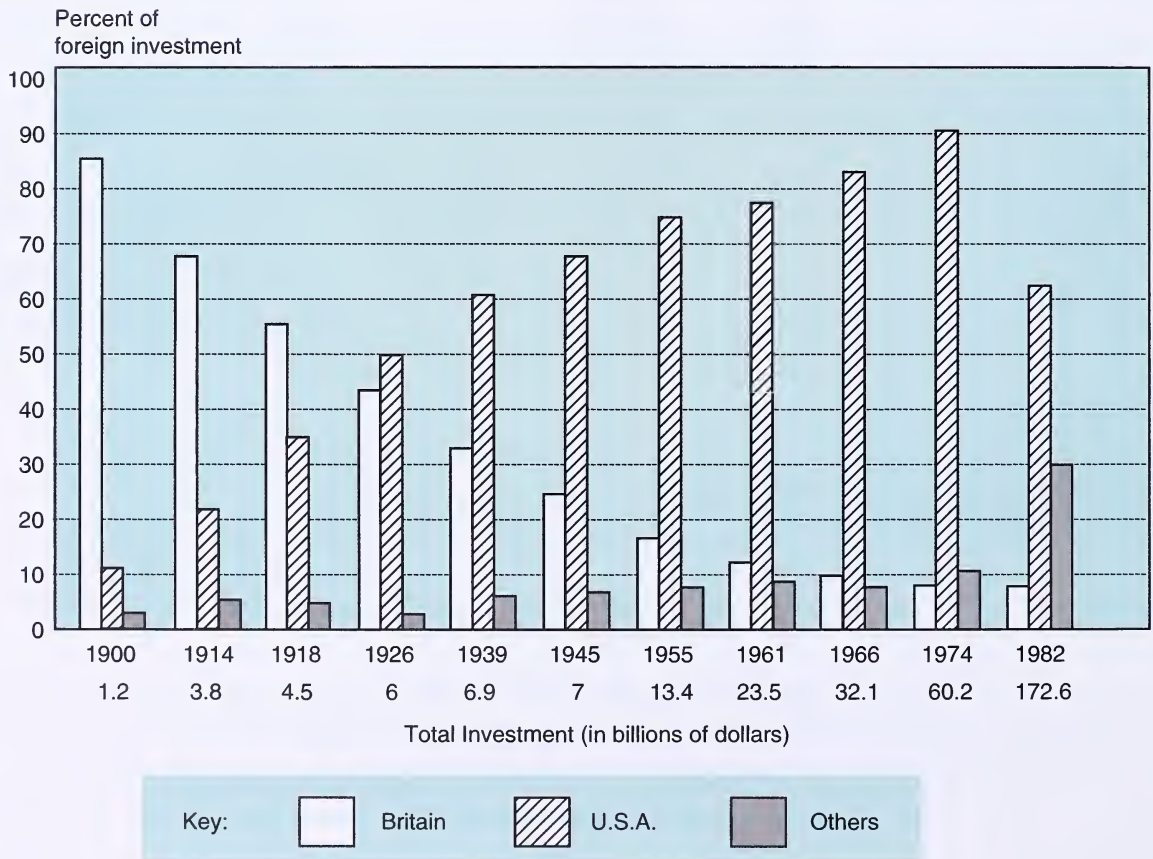
Resources: land, labour, and capital; the wealth that land, labour, and capital can produce

There is no doubt that foreign investment was useful in helping Canada develop its **resources**. This fact helped Canada compete in the world markets.

However, Canadians began to become alarmed as American ownership of Canada grew very rapidly. By the 1920s some major industries were nearly 100 percent American-owned. Today, U.S. firms own over 40% of the 500 biggest businesses in Canada. A large proportion of the profits of Canadian business flows to the U.S. Also, people have doubts about Canadian sovereignty. If Canadian major businesses are controlled from foreign head offices, can Canada really be independent?

The following chart shows clearly the extent of foreign investment in Canada over the years.

Foreign Investment in Canadian Industry



Foreign investment: money or resources which foreigners invest in one's country

Note that the United States has gradually replaced Britain as the source of most of Canada's **foreign investment**.

1. To what extent has foreign investment been a part of Canadian history?

2. Why did Canada require foreign investment in the past? Are these reasons still valid today? Support your answer.

3. According to the chart, what two nations have dominated investment in Canada? Calculate and compare the value of their investments in 1900 and 1982. What change occurred?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 6.



Multinational Corporations

Other countries also have anxieties about foreign ownership of their industries and resources. They encouraged foreign investment for many of the same reasons as Canada, but now have concerns about profits flowing out of their countries and about the power of big foreign companies.

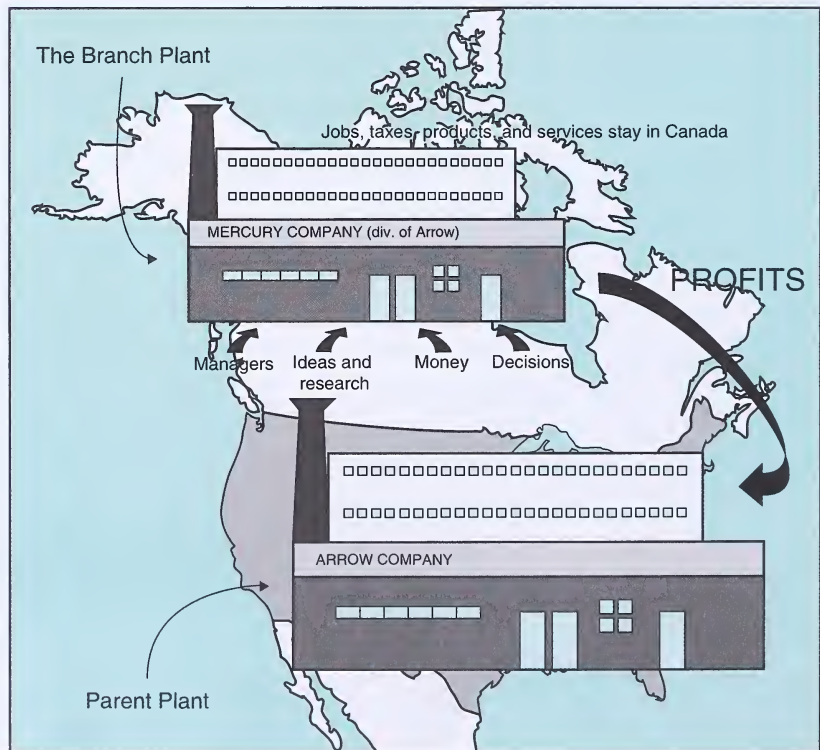
Multinational corporation: company that operates in several countries

Branch plant: a business that is owned and operated by a company based in another country

Multinational corporations is the term used to refer to companies that operate in many nations of the world. The headquarters of a typical multinational corporation is in one nation. It may have production facilities in several other nations. These facilities in other nations are referred to as **branch plants**. The branch plants are controlled to a large extent by the head office.

This can be a difficult situation for government officials. Decisions about national interests are made by corporate executives outside the country. Company interests, not national, carry the weight, and the government can't do much about it.

The Branch Plant Economy



This situation has led to a rise in the forces of economic nationalism in many nations that have many branch plants, leading to government controls for limiting and controlling foreign investment. In some cases there has been some nationalization, or government purchasing of foreign companies to reduce foreign ownership. In Canada, Petro-Canada increased Canadian ownership in the oil industry by purchasing foreign oil holdings.



CIDA

What are some benefits of nationalization of resource industries?

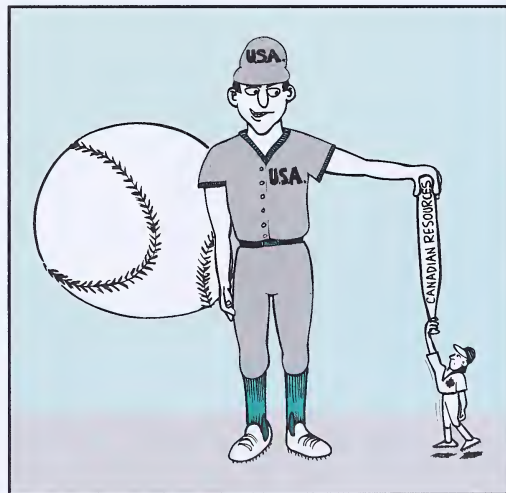
Economic nationalists like Walter Gordon and publisher Mel Hurtig have tried to alert Canadians to the problems associated with multinational corporations. Their basic theme is that foreign investment is more harmful than it is beneficial.

4. Define the term “multinational corporation.”

5. a. Study the chart titled *The Branch Plant Economy*. In what ways might a multinational company limit Canadian sovereignty?

- b. From the same chart indicate what you feel the benefits are of multinational investment in Canada.

6. a. The following is an example of one student's view of Canada's relations with foreign investors.



Describe the student's view of foreign investment.

- b. Draw a cartoon or write a short poem that expresses your opinion of foreign investors.



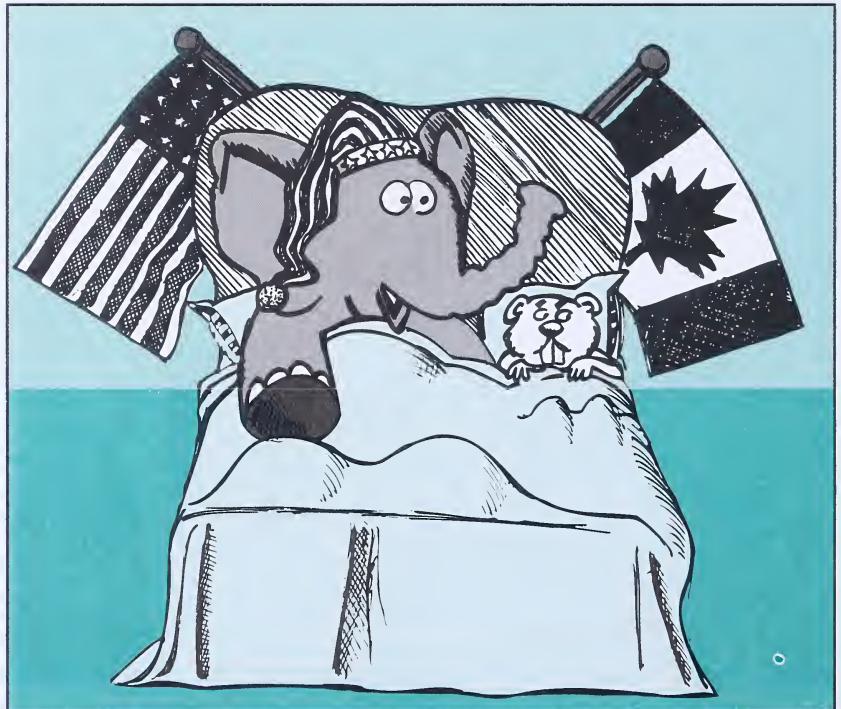
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 6.

The Canadian-U.S. Relationship

Canada and the United States share a longer boundary than any other two nations in the world. Because of this geographical tie and their political and cultural similarities, Canada and the United States have developed a very close relationship. The two nations have cooperated very closely on many projects. The St. Lawrence Seaway is an example of such cooperation.

Canada and the U.S. have developed a unique economic relationship. When the United States took economic action against foreign nations, Canada was made exempt from special taxes or controls. Canada was in the unique position of being a most favoured nation to the U.S.

In 1971 this special relationship began to be questioned. In that year, U.S. President Nixon placed a 10 percent surcharge (extra charge) on all goods entering the U.S. This charge was over and above the normal tariff rates. Canadians were shocked to find that they were not exempt from this surcharge. At this point Canadians began to question the value of relying so much on the United States. Economic nationalists became more vocal.



7. Examine the preceding political cartoon.

a. What point is the cartoonist making about Canadian-American relations?

b. Would this cartoon express the views of an economic nationalist, or a supporter of closer U.S.-Canadian relations?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 6.

In 1972 Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's government decided to examine closely Canadian economic ties with the U.S. Three options were identified:

- Maintain the present relationship with the U.S.
- Increase Canadian ties with the U.S.
- Reduce Canadian ties with the U.S. (For this option to be successful, Canada would have to increase its ties with Europe and East Asia.)

The Trudeau government decided to accept the third option. Toward this end, Canada began to look at nations of the Pacific Rim for increasing its trade and lessening its dependence on the United States. (Asian nations, such as Japan and Taiwan, that border the Pacific Ocean are known as Pacific Rim countries.)

The Pacific Rim has become increasingly important to Canada. Canadian trade with Japan and other East Asian nations has increased enormously. At the same time, Canadian trade with Britain and the nations of Western Europe has declined. But has the third option of Pierre Trudeau been successful for Canada? In 1984 Canada still did about 70 percent of its trading with the United States – the same as in 1972 when Trudeau introduced his third option. A closer look at trade patterns would reveal that trade between the two nations actually increased since 1972.



Why is trade with Pacific Rim countries so vital to Canada?

The government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney recognized the fact that so much trade occurring between the U.S. and Canada was natural. There appears to be a natural blending together of the two economies. It is for this reason, and the fact that the Americans had begun to enact some protectionist trade measures, that the Canadian government decided to enter into negotiations with the United States for a **free trade** agreement. This agreement came into effect on January 1, 1989 and will be phased in gradually over a ten-year period.

Free trade: the buying and selling of goods between countries without tariff barriers

Canada had already enjoyed free trade with the United States in a large section of its trading. The Free Trade Agreement (FTA) would simply remove the remaining tariffs.



Photo Courtesy The PATTY MILLIGAN Collection

Opponents of the free-trade deal expressed concern about the dangers to Canadian sovereignty and Canadian culture. Supporters focussed their enthusiasm for the agreement on potential economic growth for Canada. Increased Canadian access to the huge U.S. market was seen as an immense future benefit to the Canadian economy. It is too early to judge, however, the effect that the Free Trade Agreement will have on Canada.

8. After World War II what was unique about the economic position between Canada and the U.S.?

9. Why did the economic position between Canada and the U.S. change?

10. As a result of the change in the Canada-U.S. relationship, what three options for trade with the U.S. evolved?

- ---
- ---
- ---

11. What was happening with Canada's traditional market in Europe?

12. Into what new market is Canada hoping to expand? What advantages does Canada have that may help expansion in this area?

13. Examine the following map carefully. According to this map, how many of Canada's top ten trading partners of 1987 are Pacific Rim nations (bordering the Pacific Ocean)? Name these countries and give their ranking.

Canada's Ten Most Valuable Trading Partners (1987)



Note that the numbers rank Canada's trade partners on the basis of dollar value of trade in 1987.

14. Consider the three trade options of former prime minister Trudeau and the recently negotiated Free Trade Agreement. Does this mean that the option of reducing trade with the U.S. is no longer possible for Canada? Explain.

15. Canada is a trading nation. Do you think that Canada should increase its trade with nations of the Pacific Rim? Explain your views.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Activity 6.



Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulties understanding the concepts in the activities, it is recommended that you do the **Extra Help**. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts, it is recommended that you do the **Enrichment**.

Extra Help

The general objective of these activities is to help you to understand that nationhood requires interaction with other nations and that this has led to the development of interdependent international relations.

1. Interdependence

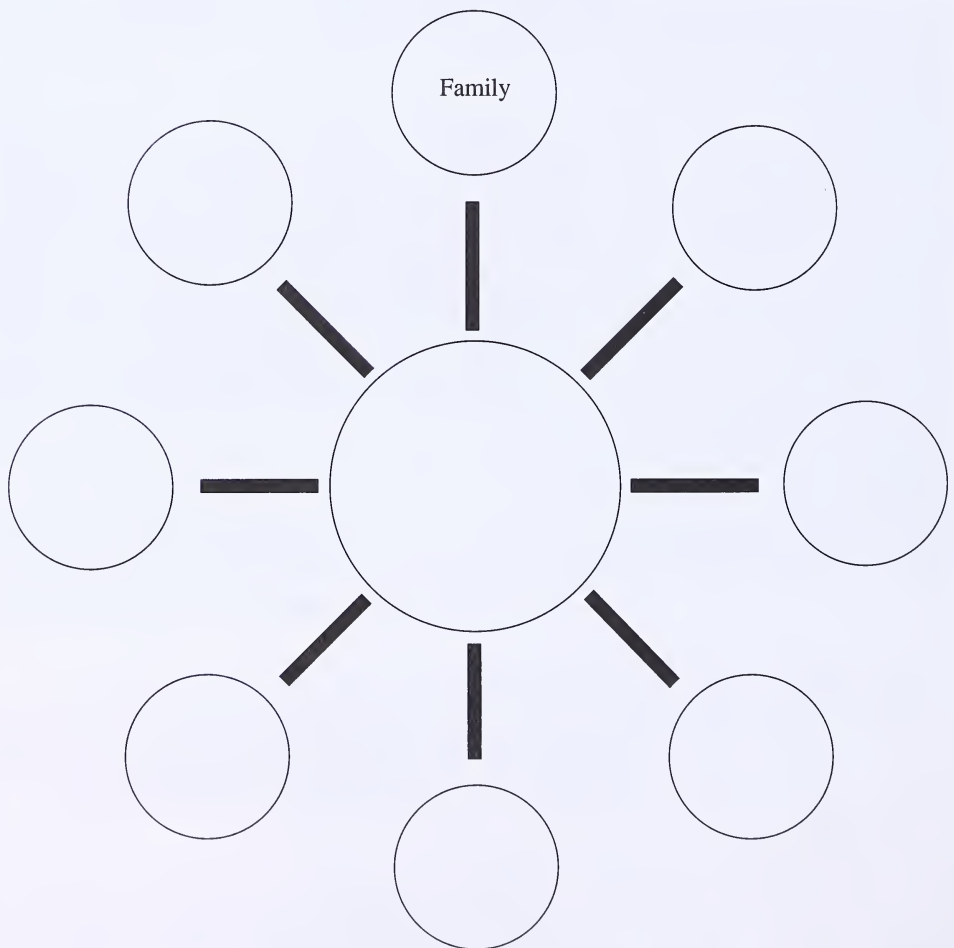
In today's world all people are dependent upon others to some degree. By analysing your own relationships, you can understand how international interdependence may evolve.

Complete the diagram *Personal Interdependent Relationships*:

- Place your name in the large circle in the centre.
- In the small circles place the name of any person, group, or thing that supplies a need of yours and/or has some need filled due to the relationship with you. You may discover that you may need more circles. What does this suggest?

Note that one example has been completed for you.

Personal Interdependent Relationships



2. Human Connections

Every individual can trace personal global links with other people and places. You will be using this map to locate places which have personal significance to you. This should help you to further interpret the concept of interdependence on a personal level.

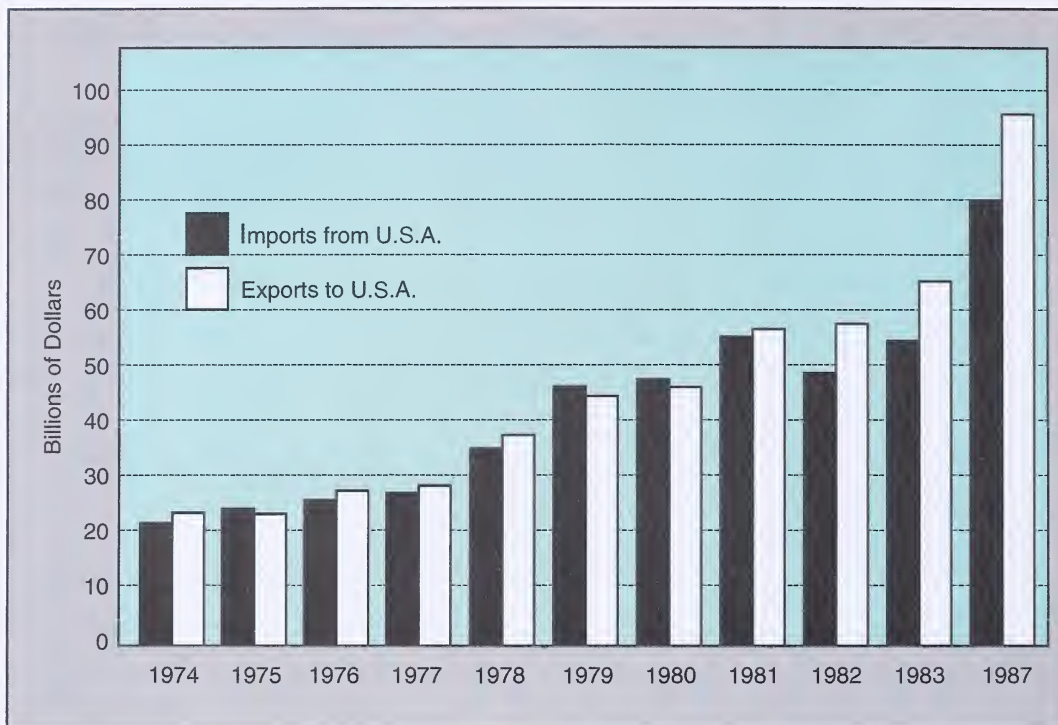
Directions: Using the map of the world, mark (with an **X**) the community in which you live. Now identify each of the following places with the appropriate letters. Link (connect by lines) each item you label.

- a. country of origin of ancestors – maternal and paternal
- b. relatives living in another country
- c. holidays in another country
- d. relatives who have travelled or lived in another country
- e. country in which you were born
- f. a place you would like to see
- g. location of favourite non-Canadian product (e.g., music)
- h. country of origin of a friend's ancestors
- i. origin of favourite foods
- j. origin of your car or the family car
- k. current affairs, e.g., What countries are currently in the news?



3. Study the following graph.

Canada's Trade with the U.S.



a. Put an X beside the best answer. According to the graph, Canada

- _____ sells more products to the U.S.A.
_____ buys more products from the U.S.A.
_____ has a balanced trade with the U.S.A.

b. Why would an economic nationalist be concerned about this trade?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Extra Help.

Enrichment

The general objective of this activity is to help you to understand that in the international community, action by one nation may affect others and the consequences of foreign policy can result in cooperation or conflict with other nations.

In order to further develop your understanding of this, you will research and evaluate a major crisis that brought the world close to another world war: the Suez crisis, 1956.

Read the following information and any other associated research material, and then complete the retrieval chart.

The Suez Crisis, 1956: Canadian Diplomacy at Work

A country can be a world leader in many ways. Quite often, a country is called a world leader because it has much industry and wealth. World leadership may also be defined in terms of the military power of a country. Although Canada has a fair amount of industry and a small but modern army, it is not thought of as a world leader in these terms. Canada, however, has established a foreign policy which has allowed it to become a world leader in diplomacy and international affairs.

One of the best examples of this leadership was Canada's role in helping to solve the Suez Crisis of 1956 which threatened to break out into a major war.

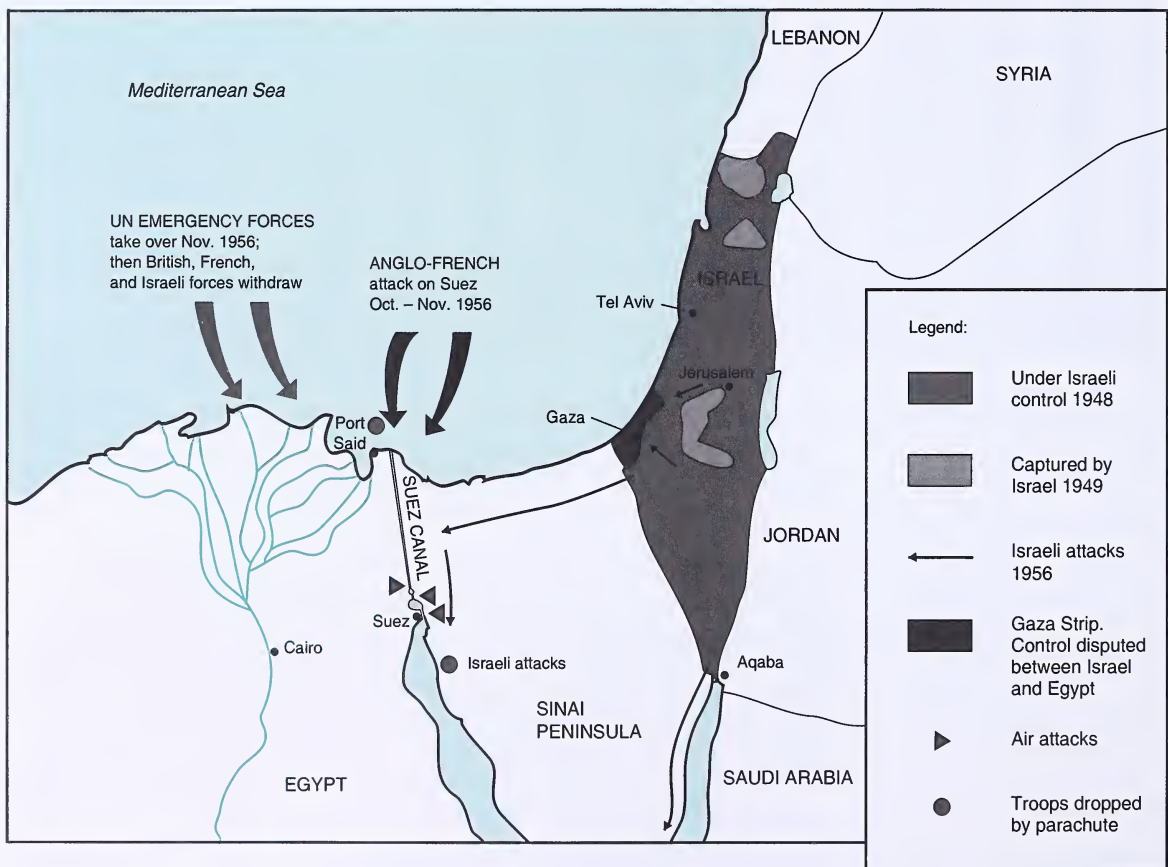
The Middle East has often been a problem for the UN especially because of wars involving the Arabs and the state of Israel. In July 1956 a crisis developed which involved the world powers Britain and France. They had not been getting along well with Egypt. In retaliation, Egypt's president, Colonel Nasser, nationalized the Suez Canal. This waterway, linking the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea through Egypt, was (and is) crucial to world trade.

There was world-wide alarm, especially among the major trading nations. Britain and France had particular concerns as much of their shipping went through the canal and they had ownership rights. The USSR supported Egypt with weapons and war supplies. There was a continual state of tension between Israel and the Arab nations. Israel was afraid of an attack from Egypt across the canal and the Sinai Peninsula. Israel launched its own attack on Egypt in October, the British and French moved troops into the canal zone, Egypt sank ships to block the canal, and Russia threatened to use rockets against the enemies of Egypt. There was a real danger of escalation to a world war.

Possibly only the UN could stop the process, and there were frantic efforts by it to find a way to do so. A Canadian produced the solution that calmed the situation. This was Canada's Minister of External Affairs Lester B. Pearson. In accordance with his plan there was an immediate ceasefire and the creation of a UN Emergency Force.

The plan was successful in stopping the fighting and supervising the peace. In a couple of months the British and French troops were out. The UN Emergency Force, to which Canada supplied the largest number of soldiers, patrolled the area between Egyptian and Israeli forces to ensure that war would not break out again. A dangerous situation had been defused and Canada's central role was recognized. The map illustrates the situation.

The Suez Crisis



1. Based on the reading and any research you have done, complete this chart.
The first country is done for you.

Summary Retrieval Chart: Suez Crisis, 1956

Who was involved?	What themes or goals were they pursuing?	What factors influenced their decisions?	What methods did they choose to achieve their goals?
Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic growth • sovereignty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personal view of leaders • policies of other nations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic action • war
Israel			
Britain			
France			
USSR			
Canada			

2. In a short paragraph describe how one nation's actions can affect others and how the consequences of these actions can lead to conflict or cooperation.

3. Use the preceding chart and any research you have done to answer these questions.

- a. What is the issue being discussed?

- b. What nations were involved?

- c. What types of interaction – political, economic, or social were involved?

d. Was conflict involved in this issue? Explain your answer.

e. Was cooperation involved in this issue? Support your answer.

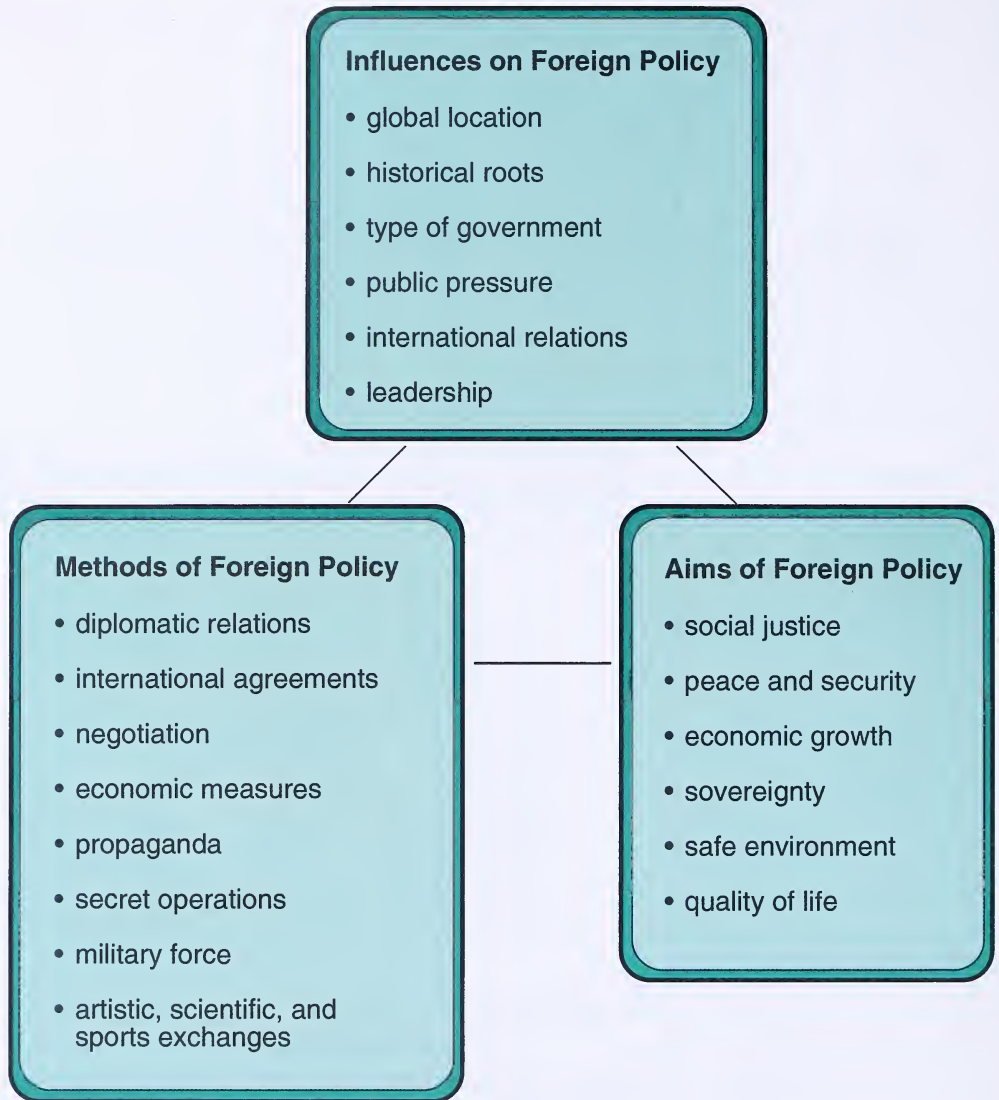
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 3: Enrichment.



Conclusion

Every sovereign nation is affected by events outside and inside its borders. In order to respond to the events in the global village, a nation must set foreign policies. Countries must examine the goals they wish to achieve in the world community. The various influences on determining such policies, and the means of achieving them were discussed in this section. Some of Canada's foreign involvements, in international organizations, foreign aid and investment, and trade were examined.

All these areas are controversial, but one of the most recent and perhaps most discussed foreign policy issue is very close to home; acid rain is the topic of Section Four.



Assignment
Booklet

ASSIGNMENT

Turn to your Assignment Booklet and do the assignment for this Section.

Acid Rain: A Foreign-Policy Issue



Acid rain is a form of pollution that does not respect boundaries. The pollution can be carried for hundreds or even thousands of kilometres. Then, it comes down to the ground in a rainfall and begins to destroy the environment. A few major sources of acid rain are causing great damage to large areas of North America.

In this section, acid rain will be used as a case study of Canadian foreign policy at work.

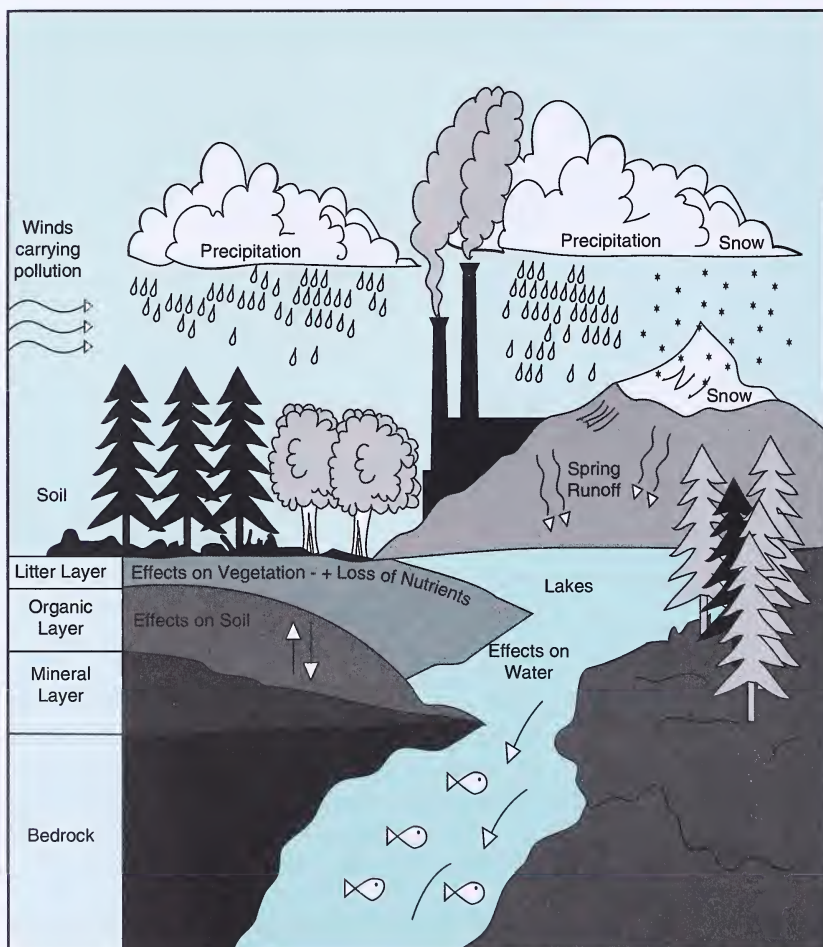
Acid Rain: precipitation that is more acidic than usual because of pollutants in the atmosphere, such as sulphur dioxide. The chemicals in the pollutants mix with moisture in the atmosphere to form acids which are harmful to plants, fish, and buildings. It may also be harmful to humans, but this has not been proven.

Activity 1: Acid Rain

Acid rain is a problem of pollution. However, since it crosses borders freely, it is also a matter of foreign policy and sovereignty. Nations must negotiate solutions. In addition, since there are high costs of stopping the rain, there is the further problem of who will pay for the cleanup.

What is an apparently simple pollution problem becomes a complex issue, involving many of the world's nations.

The Story of Acid Rain



Remember that acid rain often does not stay in its country of origin.

What Is Acid Rain?

Acid rain is caused by emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). Once released into the atmosphere, these substances can be carried long distances by prevailing winds and return to earth as acidic rain, snow, fog, or dust. When the environment cannot neutralize the acid being deposited, damage occurs.

The main sources of SO_2 emissions in North America are coal-fired power generating stations and non-ferrous ore smelters. The main sources of NO_x emissions are vehicles and fuel combustion.

Why Are Canadians Concerned About Acid Rain?

Most Canadians believe acid rain is the most serious environmental problem facing the country today. Public and political support for measures to control the problem is consistent and widespread, even in regions where acid rain is not a large-scale problem.

Acid rain is causing serious economic, social, and environmental problems in Eastern Canada. It is increasing the acidity of lakes and streams to the point where aquatic life is depleted, and is increasing the acidity of soil water and shallow groundwater. Acid rain is also suspected of being one of the causes of forest declines, and a threat to some waterfowl populations. The effects of acid rain are not limited to the natural environment; it erodes buildings and monuments, and is suspected of

contributing to respiratory problems in people. Economically, acid rain is endangering resources—fishery, tourism, agriculture, and forestry—in an area of Eastern Canada that measures 2.6 million square kilometres. The resource base at risk sustains approximately eight percent of Canada's gross national product.

Facts

More than 300 000 lakes are vulnerable, and some 14 000 have already been acidified.

Half the lakes and rivers located in sensitive areas (Muskoka-Haliburton in Ontario, southern Quebec, and southern Nova Scotia) where sulfate deposition exceeds acceptable limits are already deteriorating.

84 percent of the most productive agricultural lands in Eastern Canada annually receive more than the acceptable levels of acid deposition.

Studies show that acid rain may limit the production of young ducks and may be linked to a decline in black duck populations during the last 30 years.

More than 80 percent of all Canadians live in areas where acidic deposits exceed acceptable levels.

Canadian studies indicate an association between acid rain-related pollutants and poor respiratory health in children. These concerns have been echoed by U.S. medical experts, including representatives of the American Lung Association.¹

¹Environment Canada for the excerpt from the pamphlet, *Acid Rain: The Facts*. Reprinted by permission of Environment Canada.

1. What is acid rain?

2. What are the main sources of SO_2 and NO_x ?

3. Why are Canadians concerned about acid rain? What is acid rain doing to

- lakes and streams?

- forests?

- buildings and monuments?

- people's health?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 1.

Acid rain has been a source of friction between Canada and the U.S. Basic to this irritation is the belief that those who cause the pollution should pay for the clean-up.



ENVIRONMENT CANADA

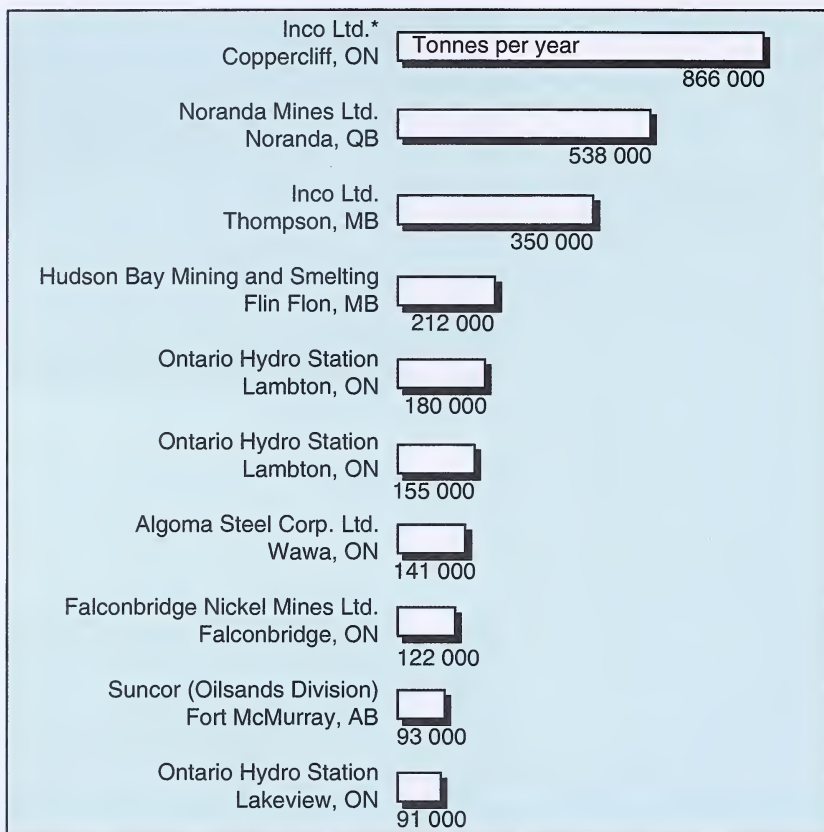
The following charts provide some information about the origins of acid rain and about how much Canada produces in relation to the United States.

Annual Acid Rain Pollution in North America

Source	Amount (in millions of tonnes)		
	U.S.	Canada	Total
Thermal electrical generating stations	23.3	1.0	24.3
Boilers and heaters	13.0	1.5	14.5
Copper, nickel, and other non-ferrous smelters	1.8	2.0	3.8
Automobiles	9.0	1.1	10.1
Iron ore processing		0.2	0.2
Other		1.0	1.0
Totals	47.1	6.8	53.9

¹ *Stillwaters*, Report of the Subcommittee on Acid Rain "Stillwaters" of the Standing Committee on Fishing and Forestry. House of Commons, Ottawa, Minister of Supply and Services, 1981, Cat # XC29-321-2-01E.

The Ten Largest Sources of Sulphur Dioxide in Canada

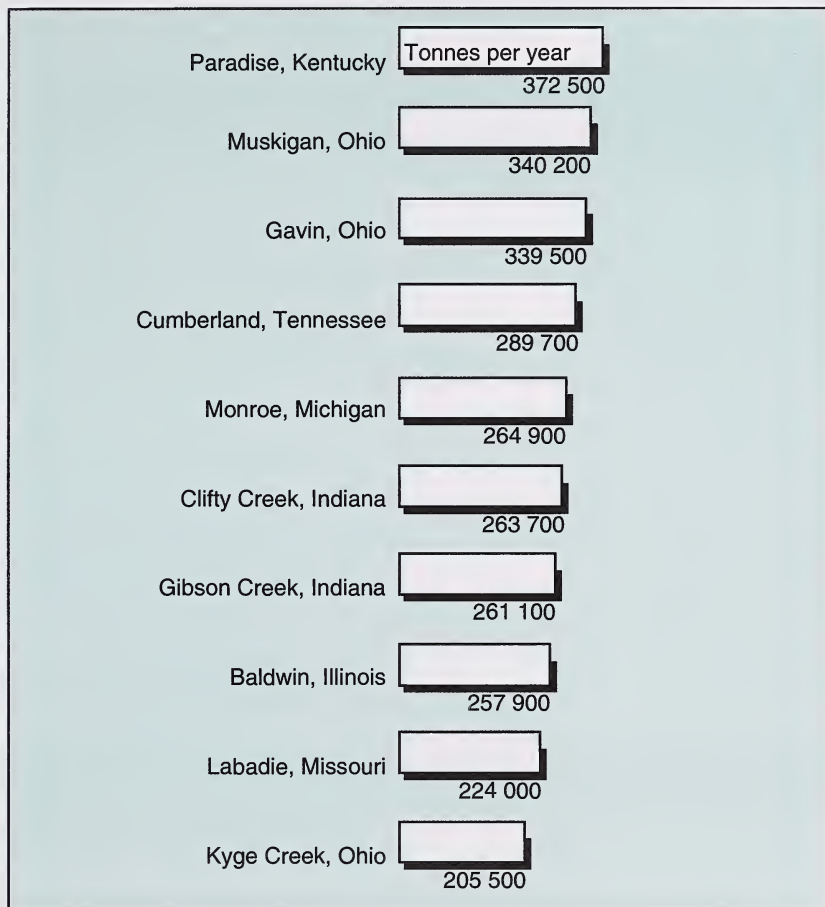


*This Inco plant has the world's tallest smokestack and is the largest single source of sulphur dioxide in the world.



¹ *Stillwaters*, Report of the Subcommittee on Acid Rain "Stillwaters" of the Standing Committee on Fishing and Forestry. House of Commons, Ottawa, Minister of Supply and Services, 1981, Cat # XC29-321-2-01E.

Sulphur Dioxide Produced by the Ten Largest Coal-fired Power Plants in the U.S.A.



As the preceding charts indicate, in North America the main producers of the pollution leading to acid rain are coal-burning power plants, automobiles, copper and nickel smelters, and iron-ore processing plants.

Acid rain is a wind-blown pollutant. Such pollution can be carried hundreds of kilometres from its origin. Thus areas that produce acid rain pollutants need not be the recipients of acid rain.

¹ *Stillwaters*, Report of the Subcommittee on Acid Rain "Stillwaters" of the Standing Committee on Fishing and Forestry. House of Commons, Ottawa, Minister of Supply and Services, 1981, Cat # XC29-321-2-01E.

In the northeastern states 90 percent of the acid rain is of American origin while 10 percent is of Canadian origin. In Eastern Canada 50 percent of the acid rain originates in Canada and 50 percent originates in the United States. In terms of acid rain falling in North America, about 85 percent originates in the U.S.

4. List the major sources of the pollution-causing acid rain.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

5. This question is based on the chart, *Annual Acid Rain Pollution in North America*.

a. How much total pollution does Canada produce compared to the U.S.?

b. Not counting *iron ore processing* or *other* categories, there is only one category where Canada produces more pollutants than the U.S. Which one is it?

6. Review the preceding charts and answer these questions.

a. Which company is the single largest source of sulphur dioxide in the world?

b. How many of Canada's most serious polluters come from

- Alberta? _____
- Manitoba? _____
- Ontario? _____
- Quebec? _____

7. Using the information given in the following chart, rank these provinces according to the amount of sulphur dioxide produced. The most serious polluter will be ranked number 1; the next, number 2 and so on.

Province	1980 (tonnes)	1994 (objectives)	Rank
Manitoba	738 000	550 000	_____
Ontario	2 194 000	885 000	_____
Quebec	1 085 000	600 000	_____
New Brunswick	215 000	185 000	_____
P.E.I.	6 000	5 000	_____
Nova Scotia	219 000	204 000	_____
Newfoundland	59 000	45 000	_____
Total	4 516 000	2 474 000	

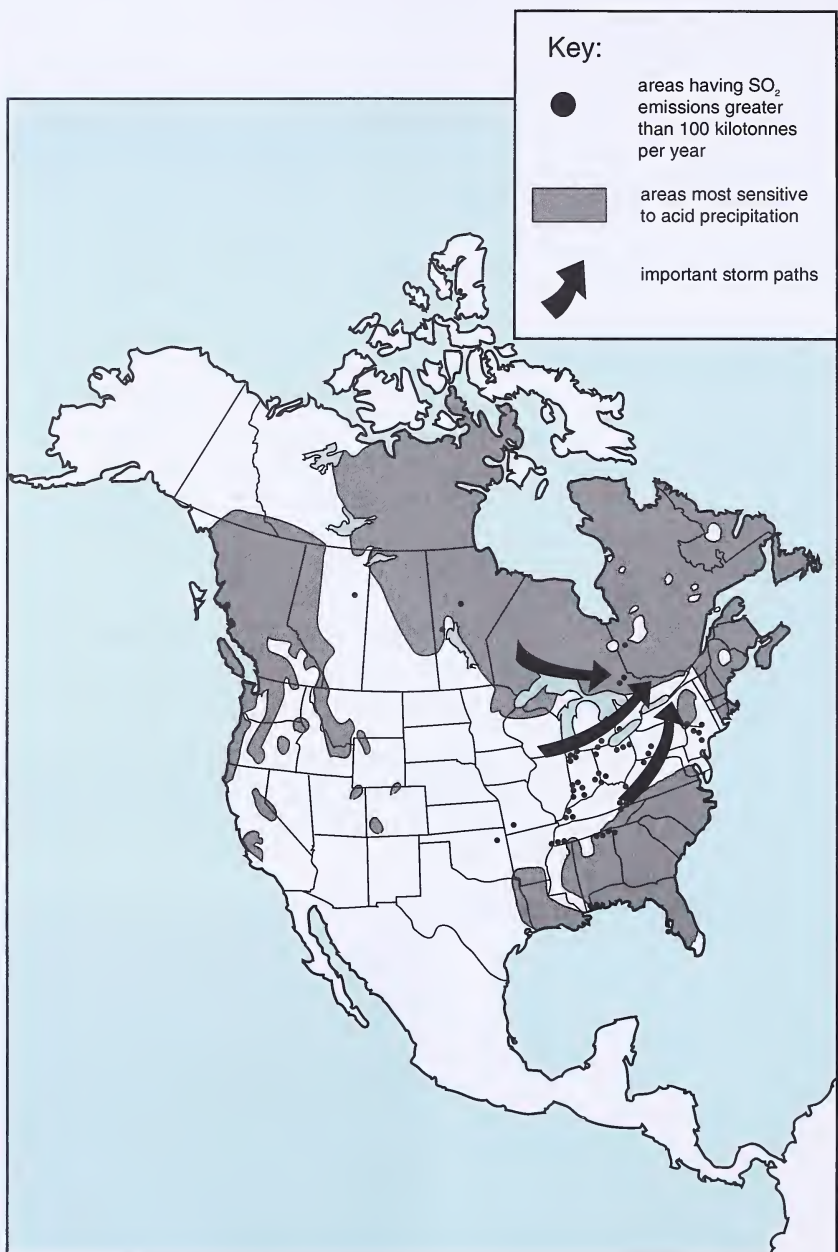
Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 1.



What can the average citizen do to help the acid rain problem?

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Acid Rain in North America



¹ Environment Canada for the excerpt from the pamphlet *Acid Rain: the Facts*. Reprinted by permission of Environment Canada.

The preceding map clearly illustrates why Canada's efforts to control acid rain are concentrated in the seven eastern provinces, from Manitoba east. Most major Canadian sources of SO₂ emissions are located within this area and most of it is quite sensitive to acid precipitation. In addition, prevailing winds transport the pollution towards the eastern portions of the country.

8. a. Where is the problem of acid rain most serious in Canada? Where is it most serious in the United States?

- b. Which two provinces of Canada are most in danger of receiving acid rain from the United States?

- c. What is the location of the one major source of pollution in Alberta?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 1.

So far you have identified what acid rain is and where the pollutants originate. Clearly this is a problem that affects most of the heavily populated regions of both the United States and Canada.

But what does acid rain do? The following material outlines some of the effects of acid rain. Study this information and answer the questions that follow.

Activity 2: The Effects of Acid Rain

In North America during the early 1980s, more than two million square kilometres received rainfall with a pH of 4.6 or lower (the lower the pH the more acidic it is). This rain was at least ten times as acidic as rain normally is. Obviously such increased acidity can have grave consequences on the environment.

Some regions are more sensitive to acid rain than are other areas. The most sensitive areas are those which only have a thin layer of soil over granite or basalt rock. Where there is a limestone base, the acidity in the rainfall is effectively neutralized.

There has been much attention drawn to the effects that acid rain can have on lakes. Damage begins when the pH level of lake water falls to 5.5. Snails and clams are the first to suffer the effects of increased acidity, followed by frogs, crayfish, and water insects. As the acidity increases (as shown by a decreased pH reading) fish are adversely affected. Fish deformities are caused and their eggs fail to hatch. When lake water falls to a pH of 4.6 all fish life is gone.

Because acid rain causes deterioration of the environment, there can be very serious economic consequences as well. When lakes become acidified, tourist camp operators, fishing guides, and others lose their livelihood. When you realize that tourism is the most important industry in many parts of Canada, this seriousness is magnified. In Nova Scotia twelve salmon fishing rivers no longer contain salmon. The loss to the local economy is nearly one-half million dollars per year.



How does acid rain affect Canadian forests?

WESTFILE INC.

Canada's largest industry is forestry. One in ten jobs is directly or indirectly related to the forest industry. Acid rain can damage and destroy trees. Scientists fear that if there is no crack-down on acid rain pollution, Canada will suffer a 20 percent loss of timber production by the year 2000.

Vegetable gardens are not immune to acid rain. Beets, broccoli, and carrots can be damaged. Some vegetables, however, actually thrive on acid conditions.

Buildings are also affected by acid rain. Many of the world's famous buildings are suffering from acid rain erosion. These include the Acropolis in Athens, the Colosseum in Rome, and India's famous Taj Mahal.



The Taj Mahal in India is a victim of acid rain.

It is estimated that in the United States acid rain does about two billion dollars damage to buildings each year.

It is also felt that acid rain also adversely affects human health. Studies have shown that acid rain has been a factor in many deaths each year in North America. Nitric and sulphuric acids from car exhausts and factory chimneys combine with other pollutants in the air to cause smog. Dirty air causes difficulties with the respiratory system such as cancers and asthma. Millions of people suffer from asthma in North America and medical experts estimate that more than one hundred die from it each week. The medical costs of treating asthma are over \$100 million in Canada each year.

1. Describe what happens to a lake as the pH falls from 5.5 to 4.6.

2. The forest industry is Canada's single largest industry, worth over \$23 billion per year. How much of a loss is expected by the year 2000 if nothing is done about acid rain?

3. Acid rain gradually eats away at buildings and monuments.

- a. List some of the famous structures around the world that are in danger.

- ---
- ---
- ---

- b. What is the value of damage to buildings in the U.S.A. annually?

4. What do the studies show about the effect of acid rain on human health?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 2.

Regional Roundup: Acid Rain as a Continental Problem

Province or Area	Percentage of Area Receiving Acid Rain	General Level of Acidity	Effects of Acid Rain
Newfoundland and Labrador	97%	High pH 4.5 to 5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • damage to forest industry and inland salmon fishery
Prince Edward Island	79%	High pH 4.5 to 4.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • damage to forests and potential damage to crops
Nova Scotia	100%	High pH 4.5 to 4.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • damage to forest industry and inland salmon streams
New Brunswick	100%	High pH 4.5 to 4.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • damage to forest industry and inland salmon streams
Quebec	64%	High pH 4.2 to 5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • damage to forest and maple sugar industries, sport fishing, and agriculture
Ontario	53%	High pH 4.2 to 5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • damage to forests, agriculture, and sport fishing
Manitoba	1%	Mild pH 5.0 to 5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Much of Manitoba is sensitive to acid precipitation, but in the mid 1980s, acid precipitation was relatively low.)
Saskatchewan	31%	Mild pH 5.0 to 5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forests in the north liable to damage; crops to the south
Alberta	5%	Mild pH 5.0 to 5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • damage most likely to alpine and foothill forests
British Columbia	45%	High pH 4.5 to 5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • damage to forest industry and to inland fisheries
The North	Less than 1%	Low or normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much land and vegetation is sensitive, but there is little acid rain at present. Studies are underway.
Eastern U.S.A.	Over 60%	High pH 4.2 to 4.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • damage to lakes and forests (Estimated damage to the economy is \$5 billion per year.)

¹ Sustainable Development Branch, Canadian Wildlife Service for the excerpt from *Regional Round-up* 1981. Reprinted by permission of Environment Canada.

Farmers Blame Dying Trees on Air Pollution



Trees are dying by the score in the Grande Prairie area and a group of farmers is fingering air pollution as the culprit.

Gas processing plants, flares at oil wells and a nearby pulp mill have damaged air quality in the area, say members of the Peace Country Agricultural Protection Association.

"It all comes together here. What worries me is not only are the trees dying, but it hurts the field crops," said Henry Pirker, a bee keeper and cattle farmer near DeBolt, about 350 km northwest of Edmonton.

"I'm always careful, playing the devil's advocate to make sure there is nothing else interfering.

"Everywhere they say that ground-level ozone is part of the problem," said Pirker.

Ground-level ozone – a major component of city smog – is caused by manmade pollutants. But ozone in the

stratosphere about 40 km above Earth protects it from harmful ultra-violet rays.

Ground-level ozone is created when nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds react with sunlight. Major sources of those pollutants are burning oil, gas and coal. In Alberta, the oil and gas industry is responsible for 41 per cent of nitrogen oxide emissions through production and refining.

High levels of ground-level ozone aggravate respiratory illnesses and decrease lung performance. Lower levels can hurt plants over the long term.

Preliminary results from a small-scale study funded by a federal student employment program show 37 per cent of trembling aspen and balsam poplar are dead in a study area on Pirker's land. Another 52 per cent show significant damage in study plots throughout about one square km of land where trees have been counted.

Government officials have paid enough attention to Pirker's concerns to place a ground-level ozone monitor on his property in May. Readings from late last week show ozone levels peaking at 76 parts per billion.

A 1990 Ontario study found average growing season ozone concentrations of 40-50 parts per billion reduced some crop yields by up to 12 per cent, according to the latest *State of Canada's Environment* report.

Allan Legge, a senior research officer with the Alberta Research Council, said he plans to visit the DeBolt area and look at the damage himself.

"Ozone can cause damage to trees, that's true. But is it in sufficient concentrations to cause damage in the DeBolt area, I don't know because there's no long-term data," said Legge, a specialist in the effects of air pollution on trees.

"One thing it does illustrate very, very clearly is the need for a long-term perspective on regional air quality in Alberta."

Legge said he doesn't know of other instances where emissions from the oil and gas industry have caused severe ozone levels and added that the monitor on Pirker's farm may be picking up naturally occurring levels. It's difficult to sort out all the possible causes of plant damage – unusual winter weather, combinations of other air pollutants and moisture conditions – to find a single source, he said.

Pirker and other farmers believe they're seeing severe damage under the big, blue skies of northwestern Alberta.

"Young people can be brainwashed, but I've seen the difference," said 71-year-old Preston Matlock, a former trapper and farmer.

"The hay crops used to be halfway up a horse's side," said Matlock.

"There's got to be a reason for this. It don't just happen."

The group says hay crops are suffering in some fields.¹



¹ *The Edmonton Journal* for the article by Erin Ellis and photo by Steve Simon from June 29, 1992, p. A1. Reprinted by permission of *The Edmonton Journal*.

Acid Levels Rise in Soil, Rain

A new study may prove that fallout from sour gas plants will make Drayton Valley-area farmland less productive.

It's possible that acid rain and deposits of sulphur compounds in the area are making soils more acidic and will eventually make them less productive, said Jim Lore an agricultural consultant from Calgary conducting the study.

But it's also conceivable the changes detected in four plots are caused by natural variation, he said.

"I'm not prepared to draw any conclusions," said Lore.

Samples of rain and soil collected in 1989, 1990 and 1991 show both becoming more acidic. The change is so dramatic it would show a serious harmful trend if it continued, he added.

The study would have to continue for several more years before researchers

could decide if there was a real problem, he said.

Cecil Andersen of the Pembina Agricultural Protection Association said members of his group are worried they might face financial ruin if soil quality continues to decline. Livestock operators like himself rely on growing hay crops such as clover and alfalfa, which suffer in acidic soils, he said.

"The problem is we have all this preliminary information. It's all fairly negative."

Many farmers believe their hay yields are down from past years, he said. Some blame the sour gas plants for the sulphur they emit – which falls to the ground in rain or dry deposits – but it's difficult to prove, he said.

"I have a lot of trouble saying it's from a single cause. But the indication is we have a problem."¹



¹ *The Edmonton Journal* for the article by Erin Ellis from June 22, 1992, p. A7. Reprinted by permission of *The Edmonton Journal*.

Which areas of Canada suffer the most from acid rain? As you review the preceding chart and articles, remember that normal rainfall has a pH of 5.6; a number lower than that is harmful.

5. a. Which regions are the most severely affected by acid rain? Include both the most widespread acid rain and the highest concentrations.

- b. Which industries in the Atlantic region appear to be most in danger because of acid rain?

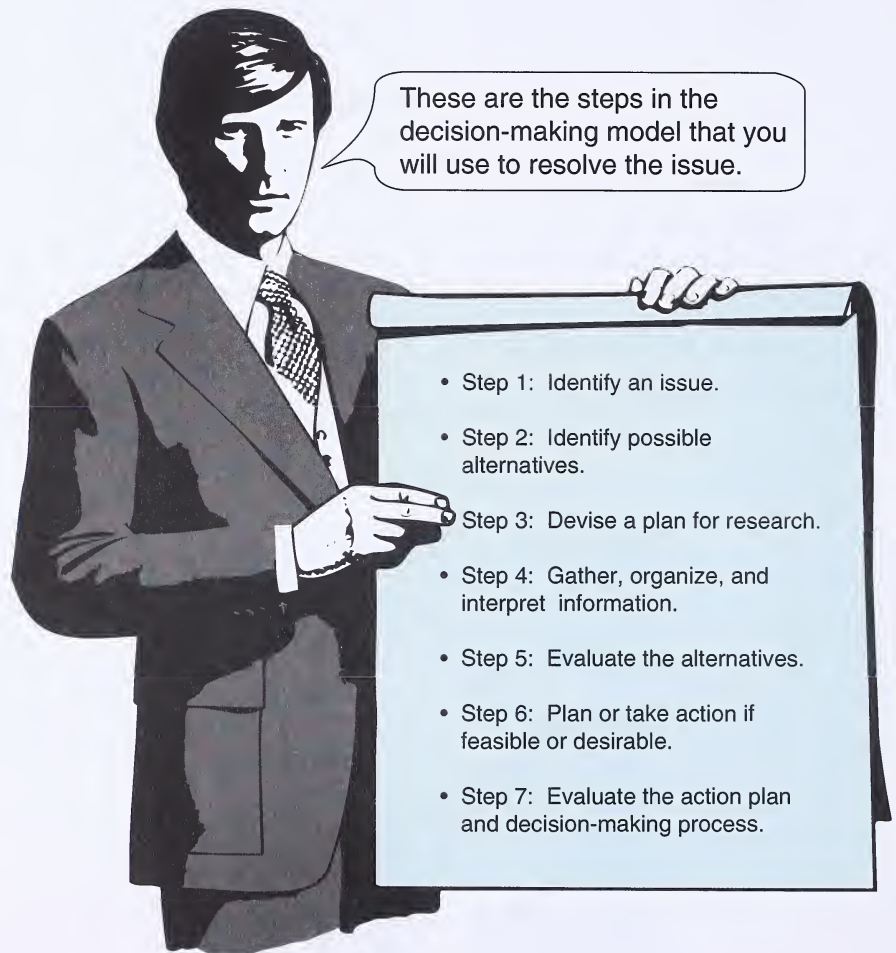
- c. What are the effects of acid rain on Western Canada?

- d. Which effects of acid rain do you think are the most serious? Explain your answer.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 2.

Activity 3: Making a Decision

By now it should be clear that acid rain is a matter of concern for Canada. It is also clear that there are a number of issues that must be addressed before solutions to this problem can be found. In this activity you will use a series of steps to resolve an issue dealing with acid rain.



Now it is time to see how the decision-making model works.



Step 1: Identify an Issue

As you studied the topic of acid rain in this section, you may have noticed that a number of issues were raised. In Activity 1, for example, you learned that much of the acid rain falling on Canada came from the U.S. You have learned that the U.S. produces 47.1 million tonnes of pollutants compared to 6.8 million tonnes in Canada. An example of a possible issue in this part could be, “Should Canada demand compensation from the U.S.A. for damages resulting from acid rain?”

In previous charts you identified which industries were sources of pollutants. Perhaps an issue in this area could be, “Should industries be forced to reduce the amount of pollutants to a safe level?” There are many other possible issues; however, for the purpose of consistency and practice, you will work with this issue:

“Should Canada do more to control acid rain?”

For Step 1 you identify the specific issue to be resolved and explain what it means to you, using your own words.

1. Indicate the issue to be resolved and briefly explain in your own words what the issue means to you.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 3.



Step 2: Identify Possible Alternatives

Alternatives are different answers or ways to resolve the issue.

One possible alternative is to say YES, Canada should do more to control acid rain and then suggest some specific things that should be done. Another alternative is to say NO, Canada is already doing enough, and if more is done, there could be harmful political and economic effects.

2. Identify a number of possible alternatives and write them down. At this point, do not decide which alternative you prefer. Simply write down ALL possible alternatives.

[illegible]

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 3.



Step 3: Devise a Plan for Research

Your plan for research can be quite simple or it may be fairly complex. You might simply choose to use the data provided for you in this section or you might want to get additional information from a variety of sources. For example, you might get more information from a library or write to institutions like Environment Canada for more information. You might even want to arrange for an interview with someone who is knowledgeable about acid rain. This could include people from industry, universities, or government. Don't forget that you can do much of this kind of research with a telephone.

3. Decide on your plan for research and write it down.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 3.



Step 4: Gather, Organize, and Interpret Information

For this step you already have a good deal of information as found in Activities 1, 2, and 3. It is a good idea, however, to get as much information as possible when dealing with issues. In order to get more information, read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Resolving the Problem

The issue of acid rain has led to friction between Canada and the U.S. The Canadian government under Brian Mulroney has pressed the U.S. government to take effective action against acid rain pollution.

One reason for U.S. reluctance to curb acid rain pollution is the cost. Most resistance has been in the midwestern states. Some of these polluters refuse to admit there is a problem because little acid rain falls there. Others demand that there be more research.

In the U.S. most of the acid rain falls in the Northeast. In this area there is more support for Canada's concern. There is, however, an influential group of Americans who say that Canada should take more effective measures to reduce their own acid rain pollution before expecting U.S. action on the problem.

What can be done to persuade the American government to take effective action?
What should the Canadian government do?



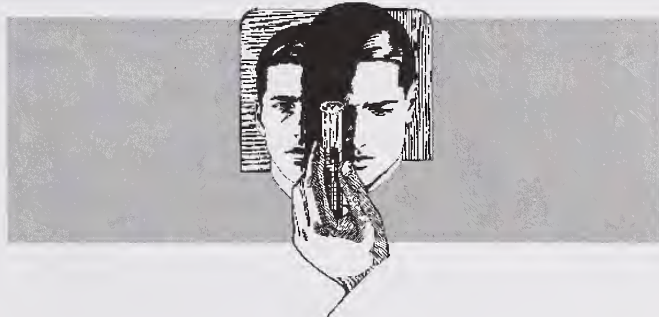
A key point is that most of the acid rain falling in Eastern Canada originates as pollution in the United States. Canada can do little to control this pollution. Logic would seem to dictate American responsibility is needed. In 1980, John Roberts, Canada's Environment Minister of the time, expressed his view of the issues.

There is no malice in acid rain from the United States, nor I assure you in the much smaller amount of acid rain we send back. Stated very bluntly, I see no reason why ... Canada's people—tourist camp operators, fishing guides, commercial fishermen, loggers, other

forest product workers, building owners and tenants, and possibly our asthmatics or others with respiratory illness—should have to pay the price of keeping the electricity rates of those coal-producing middle western states well below those being paid in the Eastern U.S.¹

Even though there has been little joint action on the acid rain problem, major disputes have not occurred. There has been a sharing of information between the two countries. The immense costs involved and political wrangling have inhibited effective action. The following time line shows how slow progress has been:

1968 – A Swedish scientist, Svante Oden, made the first comprehensive study of acid rain. He pointed out that rain in Western Europe was becoming increasingly acidic. In addition, he discovered that lakes and forests had already been damaged by acid rain.



1972 – In response to environmental concerns, the government of Canada initiated a program of sampling the air for acid. This led to the later establishment of CANSAP (Canadian Network for Sampling Precipitation).

1977 – The IJC (International Joint Commission) consisting of both Canadian and U.S. members suggested doing research into acid rain. The Canadian government position was that immediate action should be initiated.

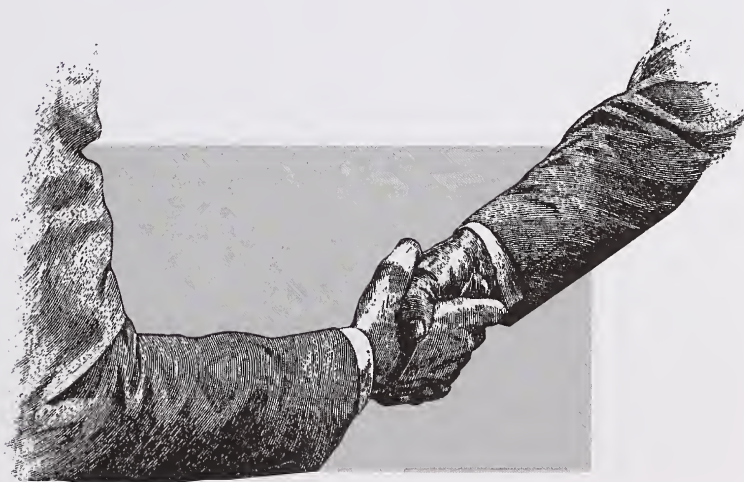
¹ Quotation from John Roberts: Don Munton, "Dependence and Interdependence in Transboundary Environmental Relations," *International Journal*, Vol. XXXVI, No. 1, Winter 1980–81, p.176.

1977–78 – American officials favoured further research rather than immediate action. The high price of oil proved to be an additional problem. U.S. President Carter favoured saving money by having electrical generating stations switch to coal as a fuel instead of oil. Such a conversion would greatly increase the production of sulphur dioxide (SO_2) which is the pollutant largely responsible for acid rain. Canadian officials protested this U.S. position.



- 1979 – Canada, the United States, and most European nations signed a document which voiced agreement in reducing air pollution. In addition, U.S. and Canadian scientists began to study acid rain in terms of where it was produced and how much crossed the U.S.-Canada border.
- 1980 – The U.S. and Canada both agreed to continue to cooperate in acid rain research. Such cooperation was not without problems, however. In November of 1980 Ronald Reagan was elected U.S. president. He did not appear to be committed to action on acid rain, yielding instead to the influence of industry that was concerned with the cost of pollution controls.
- 1982 – The Canadian government approached the U.S. with an offer to cut SO_2 emissions in half if the U.S. would follow suit. The U.S. government refused the Canadian offer. American states affected by the acid rain supported the Canadian initiative, however.
- 1984 – This year featured the first world conference on acid rain. West Germany was the host nation. A stated goal of the conference was to reduce sulphur emissions 30 percent by 1990. The U.S. would not agree to meet this goal. The Canadian governments (federal and provincial) jointly agreed to cut sulphur emissions by 50 percent by 1990. This program had a billion dollar price tag.

- 1985 – Quebec City was the site of a meeting between Canada's Prime Minister Mulroney and U.S. President Reagan. Each nation agreed to appoint a representative to work together on acid rain. Later in the year, Ontario unilaterally stated that Ontario industries would be forced to reduce sulphur dioxide 67 percent by 1994.
- 1986 – Again Mulroney and Reagan met to discuss acid rain. The report from the representatives appointed in the previous year was presented. The report recommended that the U.S. spend a minimum of \$5 billion in the following five years to develop pollution-control technology. U.S. President Reagan rejected this proposal; he did acknowledge that acid rain was, indeed, a serious problem.
- 1987 – The 1988 U.S. budget contained no funds for fighting acid rain. Canada criticized the lack of U.S. commitment.
- 1988 – On August 8, a Canadian Press article reported that an accord was reached between Canada and the United States regarding acid rain. The Reagan administration agreed to freeze U.S. emissions of nitrogen oxides at the 1987 levels. While this was a breakthrough for Canada, it was not considered enough to move both nations to a treaty about acid rain. Some critics called it a non-event and suggested that no gains would be made while President Reagan was in the White House. Richard Mott, a lawyer with the U.S. Environmental Law Institute said, "The freeze is an encouraging development; but it's not a bridge to a separate, independent, acid rain treaty Canada has long sought with the U.S."



4. Make a list of the times and ways that Canada has tried to reach an agreement with the U.S.A. regarding acid rain. After each year state the major outcome of the talks.

5. Why have the Americans resisted calls for an agreement to reduce acid rain?

6. After all the negotiations, was the U.S.A. prepared to do something substantial about acid rain in the 1988 budget?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 3.

Reaching a Decision

At this point in the inquiry, you should be ready to evaluate your alternatives based on all the information and decide which alternative best resolves the issue for you.



Step 5: Evaluate the Alternatives

In this step, you make a decision based on the alternatives and the information you have collected. The following summary or retrieval chart reviews the causes, sources, and effects of acid rain.

Acid Rain Review

Effects	Area Affected	Causes/Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lake is dead. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lumsden Lake, Ontario 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pollutants from industry and automobiles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish and plants die. It leaches fertility from the soil. The acidity stops fish from reproducing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> much of Eastern Canada Northwest U.S. throughout Sweden less in the West but it is growing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The problem is much worse if there is no limestone to act as a buffer.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 lakes dead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New York's Adirondack Mountains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> acid rain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 180 lakes dead 4800 lakes dying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario and Quebec 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> acid rain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no salmon in 7 rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nova Scotia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> acid rain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the year 2000, 2800 lakes per year will die. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario, Quebec, and New England 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> acid rain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> defoliated and denuded the area 20% of SO₂ in Canada 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sudbury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inco, Sudbury 1% of world emissions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> damage to forests, agriculture, and sport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ontario, Quebec, Maritimes Eastern United States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ohio Valley: 3.6 million tonnes of sulphur from Canada: 0.9 million tonnes of sulphur

The following retrieval chart summarizes the findings of a study done on acid rain in Alberta.

Acid Rain in Alberta
(Commons Sub-Committee Report)

Effects	Area Affected	Causes/Sources
• health problems	• south central near Calgary	• 40 gas-processing plants
• soil acidity is rising	• south and west of Edmonton • Ram River	• gas plant: 52 800 tonnes of SO ₂
• metal corroding faster	• Pincher Creek • Fort McMurray and area	• natural gas processing plants: 809 tonnes • Suncor: 84 350 tonnes of SO ₂ per year • Syncrude: 37 190 tonnes of SO ₂ per year

7. According to the Commons Sub-Committee report, is acid rain considered a major problem in Alberta? Support your answer.

8. a. Choose one of the following alternatives (check one):

_____ YES, Canada should do more to control acid rain.

_____ NO, Canada has already done enough to control acid rain.

- b. After choosing your alternative, you are ready to defend your choice by writing a position paper on acid rain. This is where you will need to use all the information gathered so far to explain your position on the issue. For now, you should list all your arguments in point form. Later, in the final assignment, you will need to write a complete position paper on this issue. These notes will serve as a good organizer for your first draft.

Notes to support my position on the issue –

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 3.



Step 6: Plan or Take Action if Feasible or Desirable

Now that you have made a decision about the issue *Should Canada do more to control acid rain*, you need to decide if you should do something about it. You know the old saying that talk is cheap, so what are you going to do about it? There are at least two things to consider before you decide.

- Do you actually feel strongly enough about this particular issue to want to do something? In other words, is it desirable to do something?
- Is there anything practical or realistic to be done by you? This is the feasibility of action. Any action you might decide to take should ideally be both desirable and feasible. Remember, you do not have to take action. This step simply requires that you decide if you will or won't.

Of course, if you decide not to take any action, you won't need a plan. If, on the other hand, you decide to act, you will need a plan of action. There are many things that can be done such as these:

- Write a letter or phone your MP, MLA, or any government officials.
- Write a letter or phone an official of a company that you suspect is adding to the acid-rain pollution.
- Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper or magazine.
- Decide to use less gasoline by driving less, using a smaller vehicle, or using public transit, etc.

9. Do you plan to take any action? If yes, describe your plan of action.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 3.



Step 7: Evaluate the Action Plan and Decision-Making Process

This is something that is not done too often in a deliberate way. You know, however, that you should learn from your successes and your failures. Mistakes can teach you a lot. This is why you should examine your plan of action (if you did take action) and the steps you went through to resolve this issue. Is it a good idea to consider alternatives, to seek out good information on the question, and to think carefully before you act? Were some of the steps unnecessary or were some steps missing?

10. If you did take action, write down your evaluation of how well you thought it went. Did you get results? If you were to do this again, what would you do differently? (If you did not take any action, go to the next question.)

11. After thinking about how you went through all seven steps of this decision-making model, write down your comments about any or all the steps. For example, were there additional alternatives that you should have explored?

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Activity 3.

Follow-up Activities

If you had difficulties understanding the concepts in the activities, it is recommended that you do the **Extra Help**. If you have a clear understanding of the concepts, it is recommended that you do the **Enrichment**.

Extra Help

1. In this activity you will review all the steps of the decision-making model of inquiry. You will recall that the model has seven steps:

- Step 1: Identify an issue
- Step 2: Identify possible alternatives
- Step 3: Devise a plan for research
- Step 4: Gather, organize, and interpret information
- Step 5: Evaluate the alternatives
- Step 6: Plan or take action if feasible or desirable
- Step 7: Evaluate the action plan and decision-making process

Your topic is **acid rain**.

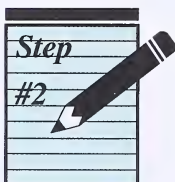
a.



Step 1: Identify an issue

Write down the issue that you studied.

b.



Step 2: Identify possible alternatives

Identify two possible ways to resolve this issue.

- ---
- ---

c.

**Step 3:
Devise a plan for research**

State your plan for research in point form. Are you going to use given information, use the library, or interview people?

d.

**Step 4:
Gather, organize, and interpret
information**

List some of the major sources found in this section of information about acid rain. The first source is done for you.

Acid Rain: The Facts, a pamphlet from Environment Canada

e.

**Step 5:
Evaluate the alternatives**

Which alternative did you choose? Name this alternative and briefly explain why you made this choice over the others. Make your explanation in point form.

f.

**Step 6:
Plan or take action if feasible or
desirable**

Did you decide to take action on this issue? If the answer is yes, briefly outline what you decided to do (e.g., write letters, phone, or use public transport).

- g. Finally, Step 7 asks you to look back over the whole process of dealing with this issue and deciding if there are ways to improve what was done.



Step 7:
Evaluate the action plan and decision-making process

After your evaluation list anything that you would change or do differently if you were to research a topic like acid rain.

2. For each of the following statements determine whether they are T(true) or F(false).

- _____ a. Acid rain is caused mainly by sodium chloride (NaCl).
- _____ b. Over 90% of Canada is affected by acid rain.
- _____ c. Once the problem was identified, both the American and Canadian governments took rapid steps to stop acid rain.
- _____ d. Automobiles are one of the main sources of acid rain.
- _____ e. 85% of North America's acid rain comes from the U.S.
- _____ f. The province that suffers most from acid rain is B.C.
- _____ g. Acid rain has little effect on good farmland.

Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Extra Help.

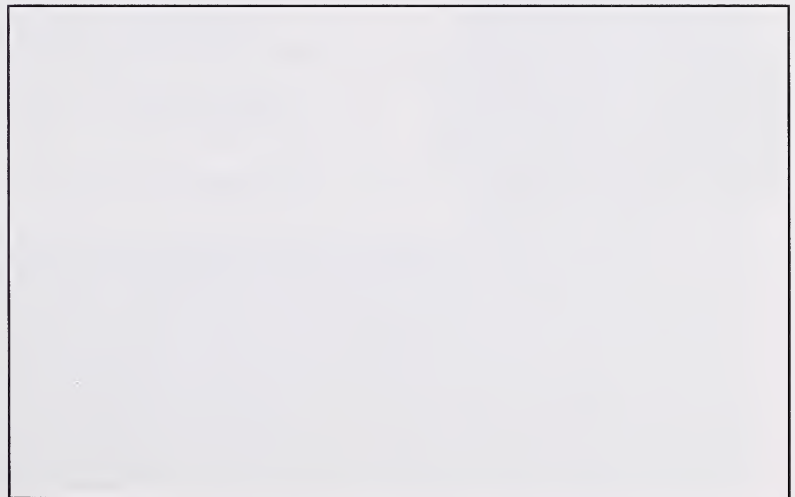
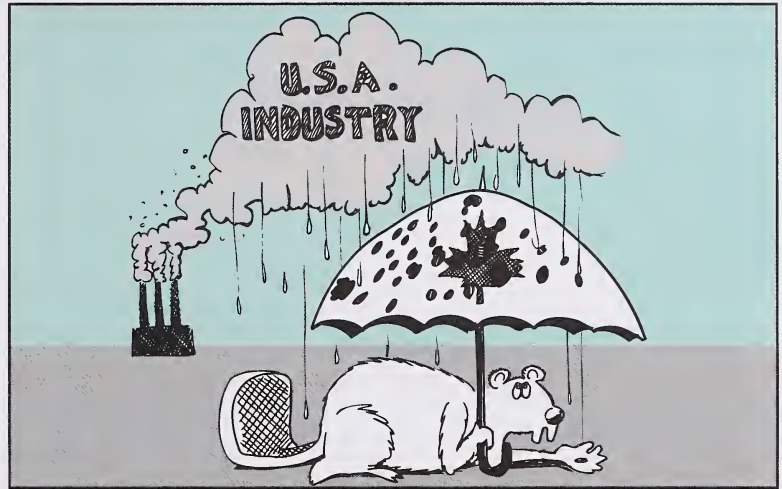
Enrichment

Now that you have completed a study of the topic of acid rain and taken a position on an issue using a decision-making model, you may want to do something more creative as a follow up. Here are two ideas.

1. Write a poem that expresses your feelings about the issue of acid rain.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

2. Draw a cartoon that expresses your feelings about the issue. Here is one cartoon someone else drew. Add a caption that will express your own views to this cartoon.



Check your answers by turning to the Appendix, Section 4: Enrichment.

Conclusion

Acid rain is a complex issue. It destroys soil and the environment and hurts the economy. As you learned in this section, however, solving the problem requires cooperation and complex negotiation, which really is what foreign policy is all about!

Assignment
Booklet

ASSIGNMENT

There is no assignment for this section.

MODULE SUMMARY


In this module you learned how Canada gained sovereignty from Britain. Further, Canada has had to defend its sovereignty in numerous disputes, ranging from wars to negotiations. In all these instances Canada was (and is) exerting its influence as a sovereign state.

Assignment
Booklet

FINAL MODULE ASSIGNMENT

Turn to your Assignment Booklet. Do the assignment for this module.

Appendix

	Glossary
	Activities
	Extra Help
	Enrichment

Glossary

Acid rain

- precipitation that is more acidic than usual because of pollutants in the atmosphere, such as sulphur dioxide. The chemicals in the pollutants mix with moisture in the atmosphere to form acids which are harmful to plants, fish, and buildings. It may also be harmful to humans, but this has not been proven.

Arbitration

- settlement of a dispute by a neutral third party

Arms race

- the competition between nations to develop the most powerful weapons and the biggest and best armed forces

Axis

- the alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II

Branch plant

- a business that is owned and operated by a company based in another country

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

- an act of Parliament, passed in 1982, that lists the basic rights to which all Canadians are entitled

CIDA

- Canadian International Development Agency; CIDA was formed in 1968 by the federal government of Canada to oversee the distribution of aid to other countries

Commonwealth

- the association of forty-eight nations that were once a part of the British Empire and are now independent

Communism

- ideology which believes in a society in which industries and businesses are run by the government, and all people possess equal wealth and power

Confederation

- the union of the colonies of British North America to form the Dominion of Canada
The first colonies to join Confederation in 1867 were Canada East (Quebec), Canada West (Ontario), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The other provinces joined Confederation later: Manitoba in 1870, British Columbia in 1871, P.E.I. in 1873, Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905, and Newfoundland in 1949.

Conscientious objector

- a person who refuses military service on the grounds of religious or moral opposition to war

Conscription	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the compulsory enlistment of citizens into military service
Detente	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the improved relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in the 1970s, when agreements limiting arms were signed and the Cold War seemed to be ending; a reduction in tensions through negotiations
Deterrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the existence of nuclear weapons whose purpose is to prevent an enemy from attacking through fear of retaliation; maintaining peace by having a strong military force
DEW	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distant Early Warning The DEW system is a line of radar stations across the Arctic in Canada and Alaska, set up to detect Russian air attacks on North America.
Diplomat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a government employee who conducts relations with another government Canadian diplomats are civil servants in the federal government's Department of External Affairs who represent Canada in relations with other countries.
Federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a description of, or a type of government in which the powers are divided between one central government and several subordinate governments Canada has a central government in Ottawa, ten provincial governments, and two territorial governments.
Foreign investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• money or resources which foreigners invest in one's country
Foreign policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a policy related to the external affairs of one's own country; one country's planned course of action towards other countries
Free trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the buying and selling of goods between countries without tariff barriers
Gross national product	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the dollar value of all goods and services produced each year by a country
Holocaust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• widespread destruction; used as term to describe the systematic killing of over six million Jews and others by the Nazi regime in Germany before and during World War II

Ideology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a system of ideas by which a nation or an individual lives
Mediate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• help resolve disputes between two or more other people or nations by an independent party
Multinational corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• company that operates in several countries; a head office is in one nation with several production facilities in others
Nation-state	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an independent country
NATO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Atlantic Treaty Organization; an alliance of countries formed in 1949 to help defend each other against the threat of a Soviet attack
Negotiate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• arrange or settle by discussions between two or more parties in order to resolve problems
NORAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North American Aerospace Defence Command, formed in 1957 by the United States and Canada to coordinate the air defence of North America
Northwest Passage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a sea-route, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific via the Arctic, that was sought after by early North American explorers; today, any route for ships through the Arctic islands, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
Notarial	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• pertaining to document certification, affidavits, and administration of oaths
Patriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to bring under the direct control of the people of a given region or nations
Reciprocity Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• basically a free-trade agreement between the United States and the British colonies (1854–1866)
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• land, labour, and capital; the wealth that land, labour, and capital can produce
Sanction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an action by several nations against another, intended to force the nation to obey international law; for example, a boycott or blockade
Schistosomiasis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• parasitic disease in areas of Africa, Asia, and South America marked by severe blood loss and tissue damage

Sovereignty

- the supreme and independent political control of a country, involving the recognition of a country's borders and territories by other nations

Tariff

- tax put on imported items

Veto

- the power of one vote to stop a proposal

Suggested Answers

Section 1: Activity 1

1. Nation refers to a country's ethnic characteristics such as heritage, language, culture, and identity. A state is based on territory, with a government, population, and sovereignty.
2. The four characteristics of a state are the following:
 - territory
 - government
 - population
 - sovereignty
3. Statements a, c, d, and e, should be marked with an **X**.

Section 1: Activity 2

1. Canada's World Ranking

• Area	2
• Population	29
• GNP/Capita	10
2. a. Canada belongs to the following international organizations: United Nations, Commonwealth, La Francophonie, NATO, NORAD, GATT, OAS
b. No
3. There are three other countries with governments like Canada: Japan, Spain, and Australia.

Section 1: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

1. A nation's sovereignty is its right to make its own decisions and pass laws and take measures to govern itself.
2. All the statements show sovereignty, and should be marked with an **X**.

Enrichment

Part A

1. The Constitution Act brought Canada's constitution back to Canada. Changes would no longer need to be made by the British Parliament.
2. (3) a.
(2) b.
(5) c.
(4) d.
(1) e.
3. The symbols of Canadian sovereignty discussed in the video include the following:
 - Governor-General
 - national anthem
 - the beaver
4. Three methods used by Canada include the following:
 - The air force maintains planes and patrols in the North.
 - Rangers patrol the North.
 - The coast guard patrols and regulates passage through the Arctic.
5. Foreign ownership of industry limits Canada's freedom in making economic decisions.

Part B

1. Canada's ethnic characteristics are such that there are two official languages, French and English, and a society that tries to allow people from many backgrounds to maintain their customs. Citizens feel distinctly Canadian. However, the following points are valid:
 - Canada has a large territory, being the second largest country in the world and covering much of North America.
 - The country has a strong government and plays a major role in international affairs.
 - The population is about 26 million people which is not large for the size of the country.
 - Canada has complete control of what happens within its borders but is affected by world trade and world events.

2. Opinions may vary but most people would agree that Canada is fairly well in control of its own affairs and has power in the councils of nations. Canada is a sovereign country. Have you supported your opinion?

Section 2: Activity 1

1. Three reasons for Confederation in 1867 were as follows:
 - The end of the Reciprocity Treaty with America would reduce the number of economic markets for Canadian goods so new markets had to be found.
 - A political deadlock existed between Lower Canada and Upper Canada and Confederation would give both regions control of their local affairs.
 - Confederation would lessen the fear of invasion by the Americans.
2. Canada was able to develop policies and make decisions concerning its internal affairs but was still not in control of its affairs with other nations or able to change its constitution without first asking permission from Great Britain.
3. A bill would have to be passed by all three parts of the federal government – House of Commons, the Senate, and the Governor-General.
4. Each part of the country was to be represented by an equal number of appointed senators. Their approval was needed to pass bills forwarded by the elected MPs.
5. Your answer should develop the following points in a similar fashion:

The BNA Act is the legal document that created Canada as a country. This document gave Canada some degree of independence by allowing it the right to make certain decisions and policies regarding internal national concerns. It was no longer necessary to get British approval for such decisions.

The BNA Act also established the system of government to rule Canada and described the powers this government could exercise. This federal system divided the government into the central government, which was responsible for the welfare of Canada as a whole, and provincial governments responsible for the affairs of the various provinces.

Because of the BNA Act, Canada was now in charge of its own internal affairs, able to deal with both regional concerns as well as matters that affected the entire country.

6. The Statute of Westminster (1931) increased Canadian sovereignty by granting Canada the right to control its foreign affairs. Canada could now deal with other nations without first asking Britain.

7. Patriation of the BNA Act was not possible because a way to amend/change the Constitution could not be agreed on due to rivalries among provinces, and between the central and provincial governments.
8. Your answer is personal, but must be supported. Consider that full agreement concerning any changes in a document which affects all Canadians should be unanimously agreed upon; otherwise, it violates the very nature of a constitution.
9. To patriate the Constitution literally means to bring it home from Britain.
10. In reality Canada's new Constitution means that Canada now has all the power for making its own laws and establishing policies with other nations without asking for approval from Great Britain.
11. The new Constitution under Section 92A re-emphasizes and re-affirms provincial ownership of resources, and gives provinces a greater input over production, export, and taxation of these resources after the resources have left that province.
12.
 - a. Albertans would be most concerned with the power to control resources such as oil, gas, and agriculture.
 - b. Albertans would approve of the new amendments because it gives Alberta greater control of its resources; especially after the resources have been exported out of the province.
13. The "notwithstanding" clause allows both the federal and provincial governments the power to establish laws that may overrule or violate certain protections guaranteed under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.
14. Amendments to the Constitution can now be made through the amending formula which states that there must be agreement of the federal House of Commons and seven provinces representing at least 50 percent of the country's population.
15. The opting-out provision allows up to three provinces to refuse acceptance of any change; therefore, no province can have its constitutional rights and powers reduced without its consent. It also guarantees that no single province can prevent others from making changes.

16. Your opinion is personal but must be supported by valid reasons. Some suggestions are given here.

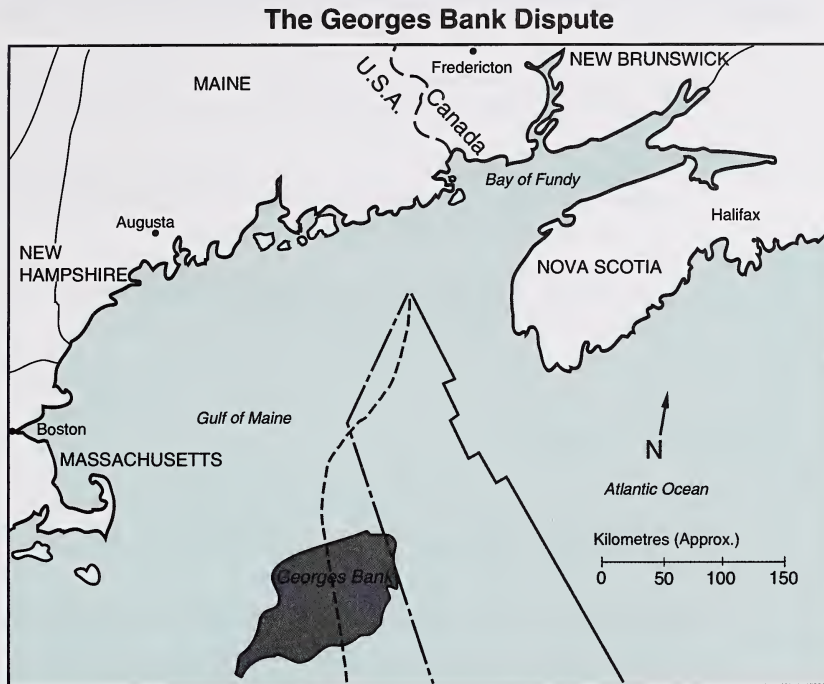
- The new constitution has made it easier to govern Canada.
 - no longer needs British approval
 - has a workable amending formula
 - allows for individual choice
 - control over changes through federal veto power
- It is difficult to say whether the new constitution has made it easier to govern Canada.
 - Consider points from both sides of the issue.
- The new constitution has made it more difficult to govern Canada.
 - may be too many divergent ideas, arguments
 - provinces more concerned over individual concerns
 - may result in checkerboard effect

Section 2: Activity 2

1. The boundaries represent the limits of its authority. The laws made by that nation are respected by its citizens and other nations.
2.
 - a. It is unlikely that both countries could have complete jurisdiction. Both nations may attempt to claim jurisdiction, but it would only result in conflict because both would want total control.
 - b. Possible confusion may result from the following:
 - Does one country have more right to own the island than the other?
 - Which country would be more desirable to join?
 - Under what laws and regulations does the island function?
 - What power does the island have to determine its fate?
 - c. Possible solutions may include the following:
 - By using military strength one or both nations may attempt to exert control over the island.
 - Through peaceful negotiations the nations involved may attempt to resolve ownership over the island.
 - A third party acting as a mediator may be required to resolve the conflict.

3. A nation can consider itself sovereign only if it has control over its boundaries and if this control is recognized by other nations. It must be able to negotiate these boundaries on its own behalf rather than have them defined for them by other nations. A government that has supreme jurisdiction within its borders is considered sovereign.
4. Point Roberts became part of the U.S. and became geographically isolated from mainland U.S.A. It was necessary to go through Canada in order to reach the United States.
5. The dispute was submitted to the German Emperor because neither side could agree upon a solution, and he was an impartial party.
6. Based on the results of the San Juan and Alaskan boundary disputes, settlement of territorial borders always favoured the U.S. over Canada.
7.
 - a. Sir John A. Macdonald would probably have been in favour of the treaty because Canadian interests/concerns were addressed and satisfied.
 - b. This treaty was important to the development of Canadian sovereignty because it was a Canadian treaty signed without a British signature and indicated that Canada had become responsible for its own foreign negotiations.
 - c. Waters contain valuable fish and animal-life, natural resources such as oil, as well as providing a transport route.
8. The following are reasons for a 320-kilometre offshore fishing zone:
 - Foreign fish-processing ships have been taking vast supplies of fish that could be used by Canadians.
 - Fish supplies could be conserved and protected.
9. Sovereignty-related problems raised by the 320-kilometre limit are the following:
 - the need for greater pollution control
 - the ownership of undersea resources such as minerals and petroleum
 - overlapping of areas by two or more sovereign states
10. Many nations are anxious to lay claim to the mineral and oil deposits which are under the sea.

11. See map for boundary line claims.



Key: the Canadian claim the American claim
 the World Court decision

12. a. Canada's claim divided the disputed area into two equal halves giving both equal amounts of the fishing grounds.
- b. The U.S. claimed the entire bank based on a deep undersea channel naturally dividing the continental shelves.
13. The World Court decision divided the area between the disputed boundary zones to be fair to both sides.
14. Major reasons for Canadian claims to the Arctic could include the following:
- the 1951 ruling of the International Court of Justice and the Law of the Sea Conference 1982
 - the defence of the northern boundary of Canada
 - a concern for pollution of the Arctic

15. Two major reasons for the American claim are the following:
 - Military – U.S. suspects the presence of Soviet submarines.
 - Economic – Alaskan oil and gas and future energy discoveries could be more efficiently transported through the Northwest Passage.
16.
 - a. American claims that it is the only navigable passage through the ice-locked Arctic Ocean; therefore, it is similar to the Strait of Gibraltar which is the only way to pass from one international body of water to another.
 - b. Canada claims that the Northwest Passage runs right through Canadian territorial islands and cannot be considered an international waterway.

Section 2: Activity 3

1. Canada did not declare war by itself because at the time it was still a member of the British Empire and was not able to control its own foreign policy. It could, however, decide on the nature of its involvement.
2. Although Canada's involvement caused controversy as to whether it should be involved in the war, it is widely accepted that Canada became a true nation during WWI. It was during the war that Canadians developed a pride in Canada for its contributions during WWI. They saw themselves as Canadians rather than British subjects.
3. Nationalism contributes to a greater desire for sovereignty because it creates a feeling of pride and uniqueness for one's country and a feeling that it should be able to govern itself without outside interference.
4. Canada's contribution to the war effort consisted of the following:
 - supplying soldiers for active duty in all branches of the service (army, navy, air force)
 - economic contributions in the form of weapons, shells, equipment, clothing, and agriculture/food products
5. Considering its population, Canada's contribution was very impressive both in the number of men and women who fought overseas and the amount of economic support it supplied.
6. It suggests that Canada's involvement in WWI led to the growth of a Canadian identity and pride and ultimately led to greater world recognition.

7.

Positive Results	Negative Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • many new factories and industries • Canada recognized internationally • status of women improved • increased agricultural production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • many dead and wounded • cost huge amounts • conscription created English-French anger • war debts

8. a. Many French-Canadians felt no loyalty to Britain or to France.
- b. Anglophone Canadians felt the following ways about conscription:
- Many English speakers felt closely tied to Britain.
 - If some are joining the army, all should have to.

Section 2: Activity 4

1. Your paragraph should include the following key points:
- Canada's contribution in WWII was again both in the form of soldiers and economic aid.
 - A major portion of the population volunteered to join the army.
 - Though there was still strong support for Britain, many felt it was not Canada's fight.
 - Conscription was used to build the army and this again created bad feelings among Canadians.
 - Canada's economic contributions were very significant to the war effort.
 - Canada lost a large number of men and women.
 - Canada emerged as a strong economic nation.

2. In 1914, Canada was drawn into the war because Britain declared war; in 1939, Canada decided to enter the war on its own. The Statute of Westminster (1931) made Canada fully independent, giving it control over its own foreign policy.
3. Your paragraph should include the following points:
 - Canadians developed pride and more confidence in themselves because of their contributions and successes.
 - Canada received world recognition for its contributions.
 - Canada became recognized as an independent nation.
 - Canada earned the right to represent itself in international affairs (that is, League of Nations).
 - Canada developed as a strong economic nation, giving it greater economic sovereignty.

Section 2: Activity 5

1. Canada can be described as a middle power based on the following elements:
 - Size and influence – It is geographically a large country with vast resources and is considered a nation that is highly developed economically. It has earned the respect of nations on international matters.
 - Role of mediator (being in the middle) – Canada has been involved in international organizations (UN, NATO, Commonwealth) that place it in the role of peacekeeper and go-between for nations.
 - Commonwealth – Canada has worked as a bridge between developed and developing countries to encourage aid and growth in these countries.
2. Canada involved itself in three important international organizations:
 - United Nations: Canada helped set up and maintain peacekeeping forces.
 - NATO: Canada sent military forces to Europe under NATO agreement for the purpose of security.
 - Commonwealth: Canada has worked as a bridge between developed and developing countries to encourage aid and growth in these countries.

Section 2: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

1.
 - 3 a.
 - 1 b.
 - 5 c.
 - 4 d.
 - 2 e.
 - 6 f.
2.
 - a.

• Britannia	Great Britain
• Uncle Sam	United States
• Upper Canada	Ontario
• Lower Canada	Quebec
 - b. Because colonies were so isolated and defenceless individually, it was felt that a confederation of the colonies would give them greater protection from the Fenian raiders.
 - c. Three additional reasons for confederation are the following:
 - The U.S. wanted to take over Canada.
 - Britain wanted to hold the colonies together and maintain its territory.
 - The political deadlock between Upper Canada and Lower Canada could be ended.
3. The students would not be taking any courses reflecting American content. The feeling is that American children should be educated in American schools.
4. This answer would likely be the same as that given by the American government official – American children should go to American schools.
5.
 - a. They must cross the U.S./Canada border in two different places, twice a day.
 - b. It is a way of identifying and controlling what/who leaves and enters the country.
 - c. Customs offices enforce the laws of the nation.

6. a. They may disagree because the Canadians would feel they should not have to share the increased cost of a service from which they will not benefit.
- b. Should non-citizens determine policies in a foreign country?
- c. No, because property ownership in a foreign country does not determine sovereignty of that area.

Enrichment

Canada-U.S.A. Sovereignty Disputes

Dispute	General Area of Dispute	Issue in Dispute	How It Was Settled	Canadian Reaction
San Juan Boundary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Coast Island between Vancouver Island and Mainland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ownership of San Juan Island 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> arbitration by German Emperor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> felt they had been cheated
Alaska Boundary Dispute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northwest coast of North America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> exactly where boundary between U.S. and Canada should be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> impartial judges ruled on the issue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> felt that Britain had sold them out
Salmon Fishing on the West Coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Coast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> setting limits on fish (salmon) to be caught 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> negotiated between Canada and U.S. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> satisfied
Georges Bank Dispute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fishing area south of Nova Scotia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> right to fish in Georges Bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Court ruled that the territory be split 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> satisfied with compromise
Arctic Sovereignty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arctic Islands north of Canada 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> who has sovereignty over this area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> still in dispute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> still in dispute

Section 3: Activity 1

1. The way in which a nation handles its relations with other countries is called its foreign policy. It would specify the goals being pursued and the methods to be used to achieve the goals.
2. The most common foreign-policy objectives pursued by nations are the following:
 - social justice
 - peace and security
 - economic growth
 - sovereignty
 - safe environment
 - quality of life
3.
 - a. social justice, economic growth
 - b. safe environment, social justice
 - c. quality of life, economic growth
 - d. sovereignty, peace and security
 - e. sovereignty
 - f. economic growth
 - g. peace and security
 - h. quality of life
 - i. social justice, quality of life
 - j. safe environment

4. A summary of individual factors influencing foreign-policy decisions should include the following:
 - a. **Global Location:** The influence may be caused by a nation's location in relation to others, as well as the nation's size, resource base, or climate.
 - b. **Historical Roots:** how nations have treated each other in the past
 - c. **Leadership:** Because of the power of their positions and in many cases their personalities, leaders are often able to include their personal points of view in deciding how they will act on behalf of their nation.
5. A summary of the remaining influencing factors should include the following:

Type of Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the basic beliefs which a nation uses to make its decisions and direct its actions
Public Pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People can influence their governments in a variety of ways – by voting, opinion polls, forming groups, etc.
International Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the ability to influence others because of one's economic and/or military strength

6. a. trade
- b. international organizations
- c. helping Canadians abroad
- d. foreign policies
- e. international organizations
- f. trade
- g. helping Canadians abroad
- h. foreign policies

Section 3: Activity 2

1. a. military force
- b. negotiation, economic measures, international agreements
- c. international agreements
- d. secret operations
- e. economic measures
- f. negotiation
- g. artistic and sports exchanges
- h. military force, secret operations

Section 3: Activity 3

1. The three basic goals of the United Nations are the following:
 - Help keep peace among nations.
 - Develop good relations among nations.
 - Promote human rights, basic freedoms, and justice for all.
2. Two major functions of the General Assembly are the following:
 - forum for debate
 - set UN budget
3. The Security Council tries to achieve peace by the following means:
 - demanding that fighting stop
 - applying economic sanctions
 - requesting that UN troops be used to stop aggressors
4. These are the two main methods of peacekeeping Canada participates in as a UN member:
 - acting as observers sent to supervise a truce
 - sending armed forces to keep the peace between combatants
5. The method of UN peacekeeping being used by Canada in Egypt in 1956 was to act as an armed force to keep the aggressors apart.
6. The key influences in the Suez crisis were past experience; the memory of the World War II and Korea; and the personal view of leaders, in this case those of Lester B. Pearson, Canada's Minister of External Affairs.
7. The methods Canada applied to achieve its goal of peace and security were the following:
 - diplomacy and negotiation
 - collective security

Section 3: Activity 4

1.



2. Canada's decision to join NORAD was influenced by two geographic factors:
 - the size of Canada made it difficult for the country to defend itself
 - Canada was located between the two superpowers: the USSR and the U.S.A.
3. A major goal of Canada is to maintain world peace. Canada's involvement in NATO and NORAD is seen as a deterrent to conflict. A powerful group willing to defend its members is supposed to be a poor target for an aggressor. Thus Canadian membership in these alliances should prevent Russia or any other nation from taking aggressive action against group members.
4. Because of the economic and military strength of the Americans, they have dominated these alliances. One opinion suggests members in these alliances ultimately end up giving up some of their sovereignty to the U.S.A. For example, the American policy of developing nuclear arms as a deterrent has resulted in Canadian participation in the nuclear arms race even though Canada does not believe in the development and deployment of such weapons.
5. Deterrence involves the idea of constantly being prepared for war in order to frighten aggressors, while detente involves a relaxation in tensions and more cooperation between rival powers.
6. An arms race is the competitive build-up of armies and weapons between nations. Whatever one nation has, the competing nation will try to better.
7. If you use the financial material, total amount spent, the per capita value, and the percentage of government spending on defence, Canada tends to appear in the middle of the group. By these standards it could be classified as a middle power.
8. You could answer this in two ways:
 - Yes, since the Warsaw Pact has broken up, the need for a strong NATO has disappeared.
 - No, even though the Warsaw Pact is gone, the C.I.S. still has a very powerful military, and therefore NATO needs to continue to be strong to act as a deterrent.

Section 3: Activity 5

1. Some Canadian agencies established to give aid to developing countries are: Save the Children Fund, Canadian Executives Overseas, CIDA, CUSO, and the International Development Research Centre.
2. Canadian aid takes many forms such as expert knowledge, money, machinery, food, medicine, and farm animals.

3. In 1986, Canada spent 0.48 percent of its GDP on foreign aid. This exceeded the aid given by Japan and the U.S.A.
4. The percentage of the GDP which Canada spent on foreign aid increased between 1981 and 1986 (from 0.43% of the GDP to 0.48%).
5. Canadian aid has helped developing countries in a variety of ways such as the following:
 - improvements in forestry
 - better health services
 - improved housing
 - improved market techniques
 - research in crop development
6. Canadian aid has been abused in a number of ways such as the following:
 - lack of consultation with local peoples
 - inappropriate aid being supplied
 - aid sometimes creating more problems than it solves (i.e., irrigation – loss of land, disease)
7. Most aid problems are caused by lack of knowledge. Aid givers often do not take time to clearly understand the recipients' needs. Recipients often lack the knowledge to safely use/maintain the aid supplied (e.g., nuclear technology, pesticides). Problems can also arise from corruption and/or inefficiency.
8. If you support continued aid to developing nations by Canada, your arguments might consist of the following: it is a moral obligation of the wealthy to help the less fortunate; it stimulates cooperation and friendly relations; it will likely help expand Canadian trade now and in the future; and it helps develop world security and peace.

If you feel Canada should no longer supply foreign aid, your arguments could be as follows: it creates dependency among developing nations; it is inefficient and does not solve the problems; it involves too much corruption; aid is often given to nations who are major violators of human rights; and it is too expensive – the money could be better used solving Canada's problems.

Section 3: Activity 6

1. Foreign investment has been an important part of Canadian history since Canada's beginning. The initial investors were France and England while today's foreign investment is dominated by the Americans. Canadian industry would not have been able to develop as it has without foreign investment.

2. Canada required foreign investment in the past because Canada could not pay the cost of industrialization by itself nor could it generate sufficient funds for major projects such as the Trans-Continental Railway or the St. Lawrence Seaway. These reasons are still valid today. Canada has a small population for the size of the country and often has to seek development funds from outside Canada. The Tar Sands development is a good example of this situation.
3. The two dominant investors in Canada were Great Britain and United States. In 1900, British investment was about 85 percent of the total foreign investment. The Americans held about 10 percent of the foreign investment worth approximately \$120 million. In 1982, British investment was about 7 percent of the total foreign investment, but was worth nearly \$12 billion. The Americans held about 63 percent of the total foreign investment worth approximately \$109 billion. A recent change is other countries investing in Canada, accounting for \$50 billion and nearly 30% of the total.

There are two key changes here:

- The British and the Americans have reversed the position of dominant investor, and other countries are investing in Canada now.
 - The amounts invested have increased dramatically between 1900 and 1982.
4. A multinational corporation is a business that has production facilities (factories) in one or more nations other than its own.
 5.
 - a. Multinational companies may limit Canada's sovereignty in that many decisions which could affect the Canadian economy are made outside the borders by the mother company. These are often based on what is best for the mother company, not the Canadian economy.
 - b. Some benefits supplied by multinational companies are new ideas and technology, jobs, tax money to provincial and federal governments, greater product variety, and increased services.
 6.
 - a. A possible answer is that Canada is losing the struggle to retain its natural resources because of foreign investment.
 - b. Your cartoon or poem should express a definite opinion. Answers will vary.
 7.
 - a. The cartoonist is showing how the American economy (the elephant) is so much larger than Canada's that Canada is in danger of being overwhelmed by the U.S. (or pushed out of bed).
 - b. This is the view of an economic nationalist.

8. Canada's unique economic position in relation to the United States was based upon its exemption from any special taxes or controls whenever the U.S. took economic action against foreign nations.
9. This unique position changed in the 1970s because of economic difficulties faced by the United States. President Nixon imposed a 10 percent extra charge on all goods entering the U.S., and Canada was not exempted from this charge.
10. The three options for future trade with the U.S. that evolved from this situation included the following:
 - Maintain the present relationship.
 - Move towards closer economic ties, possibly complete free trade.
 - Reduce Canadian trade dependence on the U.S. by developing markets in Europe and Asia.
11. The traditional market in Europe was shrinking as Europeans were meeting more of their needs by utilizing their own resources and trading amongst themselves.
12. Canada is now seeking to expand into the Pacific Rim market. Two factors aid Canada in this attempt. First is Canada's geographic location. Canada is a Pacific Rim nation. Second, Canada has people of various cultures from Pacific Rim nations that can help citizens understand their needs more accurately.
13. The seven Pacific Rim trading partners are the following nations:
 - U.S.A., ranked first
 - Japan, ranked second
 - USSR, ranked fifth
 - South Korea, ranked sixth
 - Taiwan, ranked seventh
 - Hong Kong, ranked eighth
 - Mexico, ranked tenth
14. The option of reducing trade with the U.S. is still possible for Canada. In the future it would be possible to negotiate free trade agreements with other nations such as Japan.

The Free Trade Agreement with the U.S. will serve as an impetus to increase trade with the U.S. in the near future. However, this would seem to be temporarily, at least, removing the focus from the third option (increased Pacific Rim trade and less U.S. trade).
15. It is generally desirable to have many trading partners. If you rely too much on one trading partner, there is a danger of becoming too dependent on that country. Opponents of free trade fear that Canada could be ultimately absorbed by the U.S.

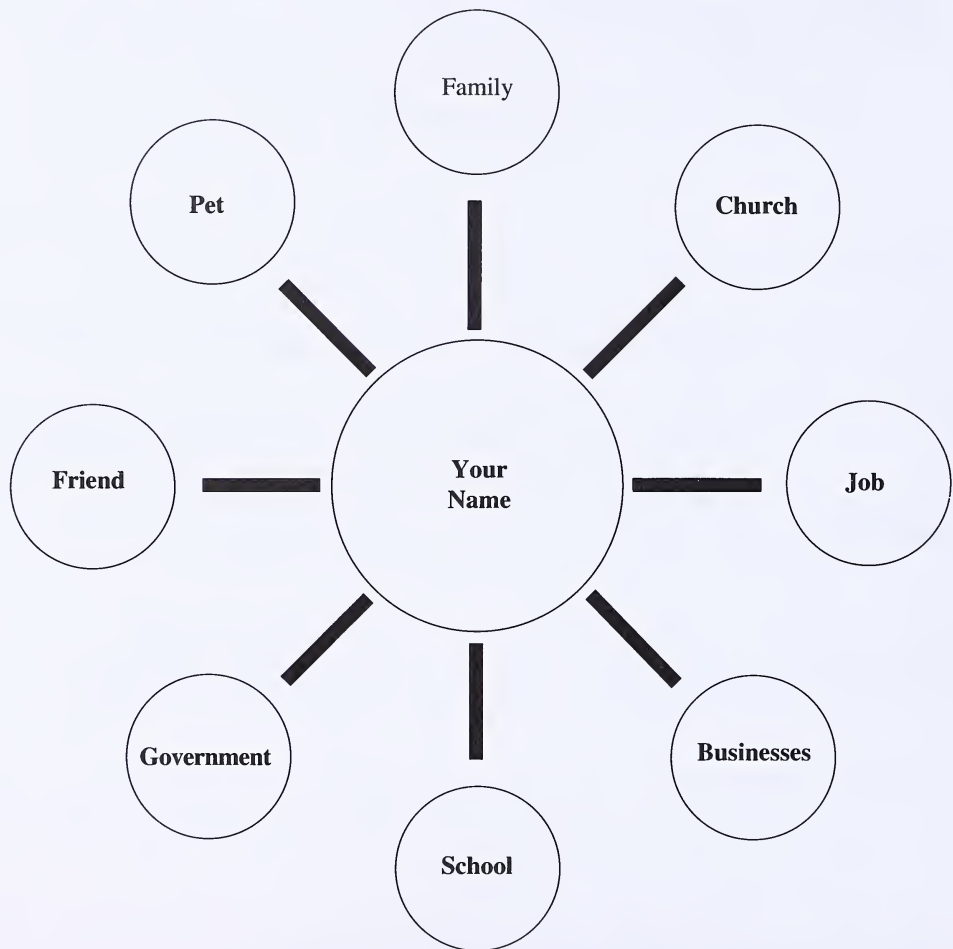
You may have another view. Can you support your answer?

Section 3: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

1. Responses given are examples only. Your answer may vary.

Personal Interdependent Relationships



2. Answers will vary. You should have labelled at least one country for each item. Did you discover that you have more global links than you thought you did?
3. a. **X** sells more products to the U.S.A.
b. because Canada is too heavily dependent on one trading partner

Enrichment

Summary Retrieval Chart: Suez Crisis, 1956

Who was involved?	What themes or goals were they pursuing?	What factors influenced their decisions?	What methods did they choose to achieve their goals?
Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic growth • sovereignty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personal view of leaders • policies of other nations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic action • war
Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic growth • social justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personal experiences • policies of other nations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military intervention • war
Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military intervention
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military intervention
USSR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • peace and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geography • power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • threat of war
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • peace and security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ideology • personal view of leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diplomacy and negotiation • collective security

2. The easiest way to understand this is to focus on Egypt and Canada. Egypt's action of nationalizing the Suez Canal threatened the economic welfare of a number of nations. This action led to conflict which could possibly have escalated into a full-scale world war.

Canada on the other hand, carried out actions intended to seek or force a cooperative solution. They succeeded, and ultimately UN cooperation led to a peaceful solution.

3. a. There are a variety of possible issues in this case study:
 - Sovereignty issue: Should Canada interfere with the sovereignty of other nations?
 - Peace and security issues: Should Canada do everything in its power to help maintain world peace and security?
- b. The main nations involved in this crisis were Great Britain, Egypt, France, Israel, Canada, the USSR, and the U.S.A.
- c. In this particular case study, all three types of interactions – political, economic, and social – were involved:

Political – Many nations were involved in the UN (collective security) action trying to come to some peaceful solution. Others were at war with each other and would claim that the goal of peace and security caused the interactions.

Economic – Many of the nations were interacting, based on their desire to create or protect their economic growth (i.e., Egypt to finance the Aswan Dam and Israel to maintain access to a critical trade link, the Suez Canal).

Social – Interactions attempting to promote good relations would be evident in the UN activities. Canada, for example, was seeking a peaceful solution in a tense situation.
- d. Conflict was involved in this crisis. Israel, supported by France and Great Britain, invaded Egypt. It was the conflict (warfare) that resulted which finally drew the United Nations into the crisis.
- e. Cooperation was also involved. The members of the UN cooperated to apply pressure on the combatants and to come up with a peaceful method of solving the problem. In the end, the combatants cooperated by agreeing to the use of UN peacekeeping forces.

Section 4: Activity 1

1. Acid rain is atmospheric acid caused by sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions from industrial wastes being released into the atmosphere and falling as acid rain, snow, or fog.
2. The main sources of SO₂ emissions are coal-fired power generating stations. The sources of NO_x emissions are vehicles and fuel combustion.
3. Acid rain is causing serious economic, social, and environmental problems.
 - lakes and streams – Aquatic life is depleting because of increased acidity.
 - forests – It brings about forest decline.
 - buildings and monuments – It erodes buildings and monuments.
 - people's health – It contributes to increased respiratory problems.
4.
 - automobiles
 - copper and nickel smelters
 - coal-burning electrical generating stations
 - iron-ore processing plants
5. a. Canada produces 6.8 million tonnes per year; the U.S. produces 47.1 million tonnes.
b. copper, nickel, and other non-ferrous smelters
6. a. Inco Ltd.; Coppercliff, Ontario, Canada
b.

Alberta	1
Manitoba	2
Ontario	6
Quebec	1

7.

Province	1980 (tonnes)	1994 (objectives)	Rank
Manitoba	738 000	550 000	<u>3</u>
Ontario	2 194 000	885 000	<u>1</u>
Quebec	1 085 000	600 000	<u>2</u>
New Brunswick	215 000	185 000	<u>5</u>
P.E.I.	6 000	5 000	<u>7</u>
Nova Scotia	219 000	204 000	<u>4</u>
Newfoundland	59 000	45 000	<u>6</u>
Total	4 516 000	2 474 000	

8. a. In Canada, acid rain poses its most serious problems in the areas of Southern Ontario and Southern Quebec. In the United States, it is most prevalent in the Northeastern states.
- b. Ontario and Quebec
- c. Fort McMurray

Section 4: Activity 2

1. Snails and clams suffer. Frogs, crayfish, and water insects suffer next. Fish eggs do not hatch. Fish life is gone. People lose jobs, fishing is ruined, and the tourist industry suffers.
2. There will be a 20 percent loss in the production of timber.
3. a. These are buildings in jeopardy:
 - the Acropolis in Athens, Greece
 - the Colosseum in Rome, Italy
 - the Taj Mahal in India
 - the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.
- b. The annual damage to American buildings is about \$2 billion.
4. Acid rain contributes to many deaths every year in North America.
5. a. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland have the most wide-spread acid rain. Ontario, Quebec, and the Eastern U.S. have the highest concentrations.
- b. The forest industry, crops, and inland salmon fishing are most affected.
- c. crop damage in the southern prairies; forest damage in British Columbia and the North; inland fisheries in B.C.
- d. Acid rain damage affects forests in all areas of Canada. Killing life in lakes and streams has wide-ranging effects as well. Food supplies and jobs are lost.

Your answers will vary. Can you support your views?

Section 4: Activity 3

1. The issue is “Should Canada do more to control acid rain?” Your reaction to the issue is personal.

2. An example for a **YES** response would be as follows:

- Canada should pass strict legislation controlling acid rain and heavily fine any industries that break the standards.

An example for a **NO** response would be as follows:

- If Canada insists on too many rigid pollution standards, industries will have to divert resources to solve pollution problems, thus losing profits.

You should list as many alternatives as you can.

3. Think about the suggestions mentioned in the instructions and write down possible research activities that are best suited to your particular circumstances.

4. 1980 – Canada and the U.S. agreed to continue to cooperate regarding acid rain research and to enforce existing laws about air pollution.

1980 – The Canadian government offered to cut SO₂ emissions by 50 percent if the U.S. would do the same.

1985 – Prime Minister Mulroney met with President Reagan in Quebec City. Each country would appoint a special representative to work together on acid rain.

1986 – Mulroney and Reagan met again. Representatives said that acid rain was a major problem.

1987 – The Canadian government criticized the lack of U.S. commitment to fighting the problem.

5. Resistance occurs because of the huge cost of clean-up and because of political disputes.

6. No. The U.S. budget contained no funds to help control acid rain.

7. At present, acid rain is not a major problem; but the potential for disaster is serious unless sulphur emissions are controlled. The Suncor plant at Fort McMurray is one of the ten largest SO₂ polluters in Canada.

8. a. Choose your alternative.

b. Your answer will be personal. You should list as many possible logical reasons for your choice as possible. Some suggestions might include:

- No, Canada has already done more than its share.
- Yes, this serious problem is only getting worse.
- Yes, Canada has the world's single worst polluter (Inco at Sudbury).

9. Your plan of action should be adequately explained if taking action was your choice.
10. Your evaluation should be clearly expressed.
11.
 - Did you gather enough information?
 - Did you get any interviews or personal comments from officials?
 - Was your action plan adequate?

Section 4: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

1. a. – g. Your answer for the entire question will depend upon your own experience. This question serves as a review.
2. F a.
F b.
F c.
T d.
F e.
F f.
F g.

Enrichment

1. Your poem is a personal expression of your feelings.
2. “Dumped on Again!” may be an appropriate caption for the cartoon. Many other answers are possible.

Were you able to draw an interesting cartoon? You might wish to share your drawing with friends or family.





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Producer

Social Studies 10

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